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88-733
No.

In the Supreme Court

OF THE

United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1988

UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE CIRCUIT, INC. AND
AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.,
Petitioners,

v.

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND
DANIEL E. HARKINS d/b/a TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,
Respondents.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

DAVID W. DOW
Counsel of Record
ROBERT C. HACKETT
MOHR, HACKETT, PEDERSON,
BLAKELY, RANDOLPH &
HAGA, P.C.
3807 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, AZ 85014
(602) 277-7600
Attorneys for Petitioner
American Multi-Cinema,
Inc.

JOEL LINZNER
Counsel of Record
KHOURIE, CREW & JAEGER, P.C.
One Market Plaza
Spear Street Tower
40th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 777-0333
Attorneys for Petitioner
United Artists Theatre
Circuit, Inc.

BOWNE OF SAN FRANCISCO INC. • 190 NINTH ST. • S.F., CA 94103 • (415) 864-2300

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

In Phoenix, Arizona, motion picture exhibitors and certain motion picture distributors allegedly participated in a "split," i.e., a common industry practice approved at the time by the Department of Justice whereby the distributor permitted exhibitors to allocate the distributor's movies among themselves rather than competitively bidding for them. Harkins was invited to join the split but declined. He later sued the exhibitors and distributors for conspiring to restrain trade in the market for first run motion pictures. The Court of Appeals held there was sufficient evidence of vertical agreements by individual distributors with the exhibitors to avoid summary judgment on Harkins' Sherman Act § 1 claim. In so doing, however, the Court gratuitously added that the alleged vertical "split conspiracy," if proven, would be per se illegal, an issue neither raised by Harkins' appeal nor briefed to the Court.

The questions presented by this petition are as follows:

1. Whether motion picture splits open to all exhibitors in a market and operating with the knowledge and participation of motion picture distributors should be condemned illegal per se as concerted refusals to deal or judged under the rule of reason as non-price vertical restraints.

2. Whether, in accordance with petitioners' rights to due process, the Court of Appeals should have announced a new per se rule of antitrust liability without first giving petitioners a chance to brief and argue the merits of that issue.

THE PARTIES

Petitioners are United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc. and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. Petitioners furnish the information required by Supreme Court Rule 28.1 in the footnote below.[1]

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[1] United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc., a Maryland corporation, changed its name to United Artists Communications, Inc. in early 1982 and changed back in 1987. It is a publicly traded corporation, the majority of the shares being owned by TeleCommunications, Inc., a Delaware corporation which is publicly held. American Multi-Cinema, Inc. is a Missouri corporation. AMC Entertainment, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is the parent corporation of American Multi-Cinema, Inc. Affiliated and non-wholly owned subsidiaries include AMC Film Marketing, Inc.

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PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

Petitioners United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc. and American Multi-Cinema, Inc. respectfully pray that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit entered on April 6, 1988 and as amended on April 19, 1988 and July 19, 1988, following petitions for rehearing.

OPINIONS BELOW

The second amended opinion of the Court of Appeals is reported at 850 F.2d 477 (9th Cir. 1988) and attached as Appendix A.

JURISDICTION

The amended judgment upon the distributor-defendants' petition for rehearing was filed July 19, 1988. Petitioners' (the exhibitor-defendants') previously filed petition for rehearing was denied August 4, 1988 in an order reproduced as Appendix B. This Court's jurisdiction is invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATUTES AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

Sherman Act § 1, 15 U.S.C. § 1, the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(a)(2) are set forth in Appendix C.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

A. Introduction

This petition focuses upon the independent decisions of certain motion picture distributors to license their movies through an orderly allocation of negotiation rights among exhibitors rather than by competitive bidding. The Court of Appeals labeled such non-exclusive, non-coercive arrangements a form of "concerted refusal to deal" or "boycott" of nonparticipating exhibitors. Moreover, the court below summarily concluded that such a consensual method of distribution among a distributor and exhibitors amounted to a per se unreasonable restraint of trade under Sherman Act § 1, notwithstanding the fact that (1) there had been no prior court decisions condemning such distributor-participation split agreements as boycotts under a rule of reason analysis and (2) there was no record from which the Court could assess the competitive effects of such an agreement since the applicable standard of antitrust liability was not at issue on appeal. The Ninth Circuit's announcement of a new per se rule of antitrust liability not only ignored F.R.App.P. 28(a)(2) and petitioners' due process rights to a noticed hearing on the per se question but also the substantive law governing the antitrust analysis of vertical distribution arrangements.

B. The Relevant Facts

During the relevant period, movie exhibitors in Phoenix, Arizona participated in a motion picture "split," an arrangement whereby theatre owners allocate the right to negotiate with a film's distributor for the "first-run" licensing rights. [App. A at A-6] Respondent in this Court, plaintiff Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. ("Harkins"), operated five theatres in Phoenix but not all were first-run theatres. [App. A at A-5 and A-14 n. 2] Harkins had been invited to join the split but decided not to participate.[2] In 1977, shortly after the Department of Justice reversed its decades-old policy of supporting motion picture splits and announced that it would thereafter view splits as per se illegal,[3] Harkins sued six exhibitors and nine distributors.

To avoid summary judgment for lack of antitrust standing, it was incumbent upon Harkins to demonstrate a triable question of fact regarding the various distributor-defendants' participation in the split.[4] The Ninth Circuit partially reversed the district court's ruling on this factual issue, holding there was evidentiary support

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[2] *See* Deposition of Daniel Harkins at 229, 235, 237-8 attached to the exhibitor-defendants' Excerpts of Record filed in the Court of Appeals with their Petition For Rehearing.

[3] *See Greenbrier Cinemas, Inc. v. Attorney General*, 511 F.Supp. 1046, 1049 (W.D. Va. 1981).

[4] There is a long line of precedent holding that exhibitors not participating in a split lack standing to challenge it unless one or more distributors are also involved since the split merely reduces the competition against whom the non-participating exhibitor must bid for a film. *See, e.g., Dahl, Inc. v. Roy Cooper Co.*, 448 F.2d 17, 20 (9th Cir. 1971); *Admiral Theatre Corp. v. Douglas Theatre Co.*, 437 F.Supp. 1268, 1294 (D. Neb. 1977), *aff'd*, 585 F.2d 877 (8th Cir. 1978); *3 Penny Theatre Corp. v. Plitt Theatres, Inc.*, 1986-1 Trade Cases ¶ 66,920 (N.D. Ill. 1985). *Cf. Matsushita Elec. Industrial Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 106 S.Ct. 1348, 1354 (1986) (a conspiracy between competitors to fix prices does not injure a non-participating competitor since it stands to "gain from any conspiracy to raise the market price").

for Harkins' claim that individual distributors had participated in the split sufficient to provide antitrust standing:

> "We emphasize that our reversal on this claim is limited to the alleged horizontal combination by the exhibitors and *the vertical agreement between split members and individual distributors.* No evidence of a conspiracy between any distributors was presented, and Harkins may not pursue this theory on remand." (emphasis added) [App. A at A-17]

If the Court of Appeals had stopped with its ruling on the factual issue, there would have been no reason for this petition. But the Court did not stop; it addressed Harkins' extraneous suggestion that splits involving the participation of exhibitors and a distributor ("distributor-participation splits") are per se illegal. Since the appropriate standard of antitrust review had not been raised as an issue on appeal[5] and was not essential to a disposition of the appeal, the question of whether a distributor-participation split attacked by a non-participating exhibitor should be judged by the rule of reason or the per se rule was neither briefed nor argued to the Ninth Circuit. Nonetheless, the panel concluded that the distributor-participation split alleged by Harkins—which the Court recognized as possessing vertical and horizontal components—should be labeled as a "concerted refusal to deal" and treated as per se illegal. [App. A at A-17-18]

The Ninth Circuit's holding on the per se question was not only wholly unnecessary to a decision of Harkins' appeal but also a conclusion that was stated rather than reached: there was no discussion of this Court's controlling authorities as to when new per se rules may be formulated or whether the per se rule is applicable to vertical, non-price distribution arrangements; there was no analysis of this Court's recent precedents as to when agreements may properly be characterized as boycotts; and there

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[5] See Harkins' Statement of Issues on Appeal in the Opening Briefs to the Ninth Circuit, Appendix D at A-33. Because the distributor-defendants' Motion For Summary Judgment was filed and heard months before the motion by the exhibitor-defendants [CR 165, 276, 262, 307] there were two separate appeals that were consolidated for argument to the Ninth Circuit. [App. A at A-6]

was no effort to distinguish the ample contrary authorities that motion picture splits are not per se illegal. The Court of Appeals' decision failed to follow the precedents of this Court and it violated petitioners' due process rights by announcing a new rule of strict liability without prior notice and an opportunity to be heard. Certiorari should be granted to consider both the due process role of F.R.App.P. 28(a)(2) in the appellate process and the substantive antitrust error in the Ninth Circuit's opinion which has created conflict among the Circuits in the analysis of distribution arrangements possessing both vertical and horizontal components.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

I

THE DECISION BELOW CREATES A NEW CATEGORY OF PER SE ANTITRUST VIOLATION IN CONFLICT WITH THE DECISIONS OF THIS COURT AND OTHER CIRCUITS

This Court has repeatedly instructed the lower federal courts "that a *new* per se rule is not justified until the judiciary obtains considerable rule-of-reason experience with the particular type of restraint challenged." *Arizona v. Maricopa County Medical Society*, 457 U.S. 332, 349 n. 19 (1982) (emphasis in original). *See also, Topco Associates v. United States*, 405 U.S. 596, 607-8 (1972); *White Motor Co. v. United States*, 372 U.S. 253, 263 (1963).[6] This Court has also stated that "the categories of restraints classified as group boycotts is not to be expanded

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[6] "The usual assumption is that a per se rule would grow out of a history of rule of reason cases all arriving at the same verdict." *Northwest Power Products, Inc. v. Omark Industries, Inc.*, 576 F.2d 83, 88 (5th Cir. 1978), *cert. den.*, 439 U.S. 1116 (1979). Accord, *Dimidowich v. Bell & Howell*, 803 F.2d 1473, 1481 n. 5 (9th Cir. 1986), *modified on other grounds*, 810 F.2d 1517 (9th Cir. 1987); *Kreuzer v. American Academy of Periodontology*, 735 F.2d 1479, 1490 (D.C. Cir. 1984); *M & N Tire Co. v. Hoosier Racing Tire Corp.*, 733 F.2d 973, 977 (1st Cir. 1984); *United States Trotting Assn. v. Chicago Downs Assn. Inc.*, 665 F.2d 781, 789 (7th Cir. 1981); *Tose v. First Pennsylvania*

indiscriminately" so as to implicate the per se rule. *FTC v. Indiana Federation of Dentists*, 476 U.S. 447, 106 S.Ct. 2009, 2018 (1986), citing *Northwest Wholesale Stationers, Inc. v. Pacific Stationery and Printing Co.*, 472 U.S. 284 (1985). The Ninth Circuit violated both of this Court's clear instructions: it created a new rule of per se illegality for a distributor-participation split by labelling it a "concerted refusal to deal," although such a split agreement (1) has never been adjudged illegal under the rule of reason and (2) does not possess the requisite coercive qualities of boycotts that are illegal per se.

The majority of federal courts that have reviewed motion picture splits have refused to judge them illegal per se; indeed, in *Viking Theatre*, four members of this Court agreed that a non-coercive distributor-participation split was a legitimate industry practice that should *not* be condemned per se.[7] Moreover, no reported decision has ever concluded that distributor-participation splits are unreasonable under the rule of reason.[8] Distributor-participation splits have proven to be "an acceptable mechanism" to license motion pictures over a lengthy period of time despite

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Bank, 648 F.2d 879, 891 (3rd Cir. 1981), *cert. den.*, 454 U.S. 893 (1981).

[7] *Viking Theatre Corp. v. Paramount Film Distributing Corp.*, 320 F.2d 285, 293 (3rd Cir. 1963), *aff'd by equally divided Ct.*, 378 U.S. 123 (1964). *See also Seago v. North Carolina Theatres, Inc.*, 388 F.2d 987 (4th Cir. 1967), *aff'd on d. ct. op.*, 42 F.R.D. 627, 638 (E.D. N.C. 1967); *Admiral Theatres Corp. v. Douglas Theatre Corp.*, 437 F.Supp. 1268, 1293 (D. Neb. 1977), *aff'd*, 585 F.2d 877 (8th Cir. 1978); *Greenbrier Cinemas, Inc. v. Attorney General*, 511 F.Supp. 1046, 1060 (W.D. Va. 1981).

[8] The only two reported decisions which held a split to be illegal involved *exhibitor-only* splits which were used coercively *against distributors. See United States v. Capitol Service, Inc.*, 756 F.2d 502, 506 (7th Cir. 1985), *cert. den.*, 474 U.S. 945 (1985); *General Cinema Corp. v. Buena Vista Dist. Co.*, 532 F.Supp. 1244, 1279 (C.D. Cal. 1982). These two cases which analyzed the *exhibitor-only splits* as horizontal market division schemes directed against distributors are clearly distinguishable from a *distributor-participation split* analyzed as a boycott against an exhibitor.

"available alternatives." *Broadcast Music, Inc. v. Columbia Broadcasting System*, 441 U.S. 1, 24 (1979). Accordingly, distributor-participation splits should not be "automatically declared illegal in all of [their] many manifestations . . . [but] should be subjected to a more discriminating examination under the rule of reason." Id.[9]

Notwithstanding the Court's recent warning in *Indiana Federation of Dentists*, the Ninth Circuit unnecessarily and incorrectly expanded the category of restraints classified as group boycotts to include non-coercive, distributor-participation splits. As described by Justice White for the Court, the category of restraints properly classified as group boycotts deserving per se condemnation "has generally been limited to cases in which firms with market power *boycott suppliers* or customers *in order to discourage them from doing business with a competitor* . . . ." *Indiana Federation of Dentists*, 106 S.Ct. at 2018. (emphasis added). *See also, Northwest Wholesale Stationers*, 472 U.S. at 294. Here, there was no suggestion that exhibitors in Phoenix threatened to "boycott" any distributor unless that distributor refrained from licensing films to Harkins. Nor was there any allegation (much less evidence) that any particular distributor refused to deal with Harkins. The record reveals only that certain distributors preferred to license their films through the split's allocation of negotiation rights rather than by competitive bidding and that Harkins was invited to participate in the split but declined. *See* n. 2, *supra*. The "restraint" at issue here simply does not fit "into the 'boycott'

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[9] As this Court recognized in *National Collegiate Athletic Assoc. v. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma*, 468 U.S. 85, 104 n. 26 (1984), "[T]here is often no bright line separating per se from Rule of Reason analysis. Per se rules may require *considerable inquiry* into market conditions *before* the evidence justifies a presumption of anticompetitive conduct." (emphasis added) The Ninth Circuit did not make the laborious "inquiry" into market conditions and could not have done so even if it were so inclined: since the only issue before the lower courts had been whether Harkins had adduced sufficient evidence of distributor-participation in the split under Rule 56 to avoid dismissal for lack of antitrust standing, there was no record from which the requisite market "inquiry" could be made.

pigeonhole." *Indiana Federation of Dentists*, 106 S.Ct. at 2018; *Northwest Wholesale Stationers*, 472 U.S. at 295. *See also, Broadcast Music*, 441 U.S. at 8 ("easy labels do not always supply ready answers").

Distributors are not required by either the Sherman Act or the *Paramount* decree to license their films by competitive bidding. *National Society of Professional Engineers v. United States*, 435 U.S. 679, 694 (1978); *United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 U.S. 131, 165-6 (1948). Like a businessman in other industries, a motion picture distributor remains free to license its copyrighted pictures to any exhibitor it chooses. *Monsanto Co. v. Spray-Rite Service Corp.*, 465 U.S. at 752, 761 (1980). Hence, any individual distributor could agree to license all of its pictures to a single exhibitor. *United States v. Arnold, Schwinn & Co.*, 388 U.S. 365, 376 (1967); *Paramount Pictures Theatres Corp. v. Partmar Corp.*, 97 F.Supp. 552, 559 (S.D. Cal. 1951), aff'd, 200 F.2d 561 (9th Cir. 1951), aff'd, 347 U.S. 89 (1954). If each distributor may lawfully "franchise" one exhibitor in a market, the less restrictive practice of granting the right of first negotiation to a revolving, pre-designated exhibitor may likewise be deemed lawful.

In short, a distributor-participation split is primarily a form of vertical restraint which neither restricts output nor restrains "interbrand" competition among different motion pictures being exhibited in the marketplace; it must be evaluated under the rule of reason. *Business Electronics Corp. v. Sharp Electronics Corp.*, ____ U.S. ____, 108 S.Ct. 1515 (1988) ("we have recognized that the scope of per se illegality should be narrow in the context of vertical restraints").[10]

The Ninth Circuit's decision clearly threatens the movement away from wooden rules of per se illegality pioneered by this

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[10] Indeed, so long as a distributor does *not* agree to license *only* the exhibitors participating in a split arrangement and does *not* agree automatically to *reject* the offers of non-participating exhibitors, there is no cause for antitrust concern. The non- splitting exhibitor remains free to compete with the split designee for the distributor's films and the distributor will select the better offer. *See* n. 4, *supra*.

Court.[11] It also creates a conflict with the rule of reason approach employed by those Circuits that have read *Continental T.V.* as mandating that hybrid vertical-horizontal distribution arrangements be analyzed under the rule of reason.[12] Certiorari should be granted to review the Ninth Circuit's opinion so that all the Circuits are led to follow the same course.

II

THE COURT OF APPEALS VIOLATED PETITIONERS' DUE PROCESS RIGHTS

In civil cases, no less than in criminal matters, elementary principles of due process require that a party be given notice of the issues to be adjudicated and an opportunity to present his views. *Mullane v. Central Hanover Trust Co.*, 339 U.S. 306, 314 (1950). The fundamental due process required by the Fifth Amendment was not accorded petitioners insofar as they were given no notice that the Court of Appeals would consider announcing a new rule of per se antitrust liability and, therefore, were given no opportunity to present their arguments.[13]

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[11] *See Continental T.V., Inc. v. GTE Sylvania, Inc.*, 433 U.S. 36 (1977) (vertical non-price restraints); *Jefferson-Parish Hospital Dist. v. Hyde*, 466 U.S. 2 (1984) (tying arrangements); *Broadcast Music, supra* (agreements on price); *Northwest Wholesale Stationers, supra* (concerted refusals to deal); *Business Electronics, supra* (vertical price fixing).

[12] *See*, e.g., *Rothery Storage & Van Co. v. Atlas Van Lines, Inc.*, 792 F.2d 210, 216 (D.C. Cir. 1986), *cert. den.*, 479 U.S. 1033 (1987); *Copy-Data Systems, Inc. v. Toshiba America, Inc.*, 663 F.2d 405, 411 (2nd Cir. 1981), *cert. den.*, 474 U.S. 825 (1985); *Donald B. Rice Tire Co. v. Michelin Tire Corp.*, 638 F.2d 15, 16 (4th Cir. 1981), *cert. den.*, 454 F.2d 864 (1981); *Abadir & Co. v. First Mississippi Corp.*, 651 F.2d 422, 427 (5th Cir. 1981); and *Ryko Mfg. Co. v. Eden Services*, 823 F.2d 1215, 1231 (8th Cir. 1987), *cert. den.*, 108 S.Ct. 751 (1988).

[13] Although petitioners filed a Petition For Rehearing in the Court of Appeals *after* the decision below was issued, due process mandates that noticed hearing be conducted *before* one is deprived of a significant property interest. *Boddie v. Connecticut*, 401 U.S. 371, 379 (1971);

The record is clear. Distributor-defendants' original Motion for Summary Judgment in the district court sought a dismissal of Harkins' split claim for a failure of proof of distributor participation. [CR 165] The district court granted the distributors' motion without issuing any supporting findings or conclusions and later applied the doctrine of law of the case to grant summary judgment to the exhibitor defendants (petitioners herein). [CR 276, 262, 307] Harkins' docketing statement in the Court of Appeals did *not* raise the applicability of the per se rule as an issue on appeal and neither did Harkins' Statement of Issues On Appeal in his two opening briefs to the Ninth Circuit. [App. D at A-33] The *only* issue on appeal relating to Harkins' split claim of which petitioners were given notice was a factual one:

> "Whether, in this complex movie industry antitrust case, the trial court erred by granting summary judgment to the defendant film distributors as to their participation in . . . a scheme of market allocation known as the Phoenix "split"; . . ." [App. D at A-33]

Accordingly, the parties neither briefed the legal arguments outlined above to the Court of Appeals nor presented them at the appellate hearing. Nonetheless, the Court of Appeals stated in *dicta* a new rule of strict antitrust liability that virtually leaves petitioners defenseless to Harkins' antitrust claim.

Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28 provides that an appellant's brief to the Court of Appeals shall contain a statement of the issues presented. This rule guarantees that parties are not deprived of their interests without notice. The Seventh Circuit has declined to address issues not specified pursuant to F.R.App.P. 28(a)(2):

> "Rule 28 of The Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure (28 U.S.C. Rules) has been interpreted to require that all issues be set out in the appellant's brief and the respondent's answer . . . . This rule is particularly applicable in this case where we have not been presented with sufficient information

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Cleveland Board of Education v. Loudermill, 470 U.S. 532, 542 (1985). In any event, the petition was denied and no hearing was ever conducted.

> or argument to allow an intelligent disposition of this issue . . ."

United States v. White, 454 F.2d 435, 439 (7th Cir. 1971), *cert. den.*, 406 U.S. 962 (1972) (citations omitted). The Seventh Circuit also has ably described the rationale for the rule:

> "Because plaintiff did not present or argue in his brief any issue concerning the propriety of the district court's exclusionary ruling, the defendants were not expected to and did not, present any argument, citation to authorities, or factual references concerning that ruling. It therefore would be patently unfair to the defendants for this Court to consider this issue properly before it."

Cannon v. Teamsters-Chauffeurs Union, 657 F.2d 173, 177-8 (7th Cir. 1981). *See also McGee v. Estelle*, 722 F.2d 1206, 1213 (5th Cir. 1984); *Alabama Power Co. v. Gorsuch*, 672 F.2d 1, 7 (D.C. Cir. 1982) ("Courts have long declined to render decisions on important questions of far-reaching significance which have not been argued . . . .").

Petitioners certainly possessed a reasonable expectancy that F.R.App.P. 28(a)(2) would be honored by the Ninth Circuit and that no issue would be adjudicated adversely to petitioners that was not specified as an issue on appeal to which petitioners should respond. *Cf. Board of Regents v. Roth*, 408 U.S 564, 577 (1972). Plainly, petitioners have been denied due process. *Cf. Jimenez v. Tuna Vessel Granada*, 652 F.2d 415, 421 (5th Cir. 1981) (cannot award judgment at trial on grounds not pled without fair notice); *Volvo North America Corp. v. Men's Intl. Prof. Tennis Council*, ____ F.2d ____, 1988-2 Trade Cases ¶ 68,210 at p. 59,385 (2d Cir. 1988) (cannot dismiss complaint on grounds not briefed or argued to the court). Certiorari should be granted to consider the due process role of F.R.App.P. 28(a)(2) and to ensure the right to fair notice due to all appellate litigants.

CONCLUSION

Petitioners submit the Court of Appeals' procedural error is, in large part, responsible for its substantive errors: if petitioners had been given notice and an opportunity to be heard, they could have alerted the panel to the Supreme Court precedents that should have precluded the announcement of a new rule of per se liability for a distributor-participation split. Petitioners respectfully submit that certiorari should be granted to overrule the Ninth Circuit judgment in that it represents bad law and bad policy.

DATED: October 28, 1988.

KHOURIE, CREW & JAEGER
A Professional Law Corporation

By JOEL LINZNER
Attorneys for Petitioner
United Artists Theatre Corp.

MOHR, HACKETT, PEDERSON,
BLAKELY, RANDOLPH & HAGA

By DAVID W. DOW
Attorneys for Petitioner
American Multi-Cinema, Inc.

(Appendices follow)

Appendix A

FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC.; DANIEL E. HARKINS, individually and dba TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I and II,

Plaintiffs/Appellants,

v.

GENERAL CINEMA CORPORATION,

Defendant,

and

THE HARRY NACE COMPANY; UNITED ARTISTS THEATRES, INC.; AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.; PARAMOUNT PICTURES CORPORATION; TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORPORATION; UNIVERSAL FILM EXCHANGES, INC.; WARNER BROS. DISTRIBUTING CORP.; COLUMBIA PICTURES INDUSTRIES, INC.; AVCO EMBASSY PICTURES CORP.; METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER, INC.; UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION; BUENA VISTA DISTRIBUTING CO., INC.,

Defendants/Appellees.

No. 86-2553

D.C. No. CV-77-736-P-CLH

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC.; DANIEL E. HARKINS, individually and dba TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I and II,
Plaintiffs/Appellants,

v.

GENERAL CINEMA CORPORATION,
Defendant,

and

THE HARRY NACE COMPANY; UNITED ARTISTS THEATRES, INC.; AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.; UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION,
Defendants/Appellees.

No. 86-15046

D.C. No. CV-77-736-CLH

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC.; DANIEL E. HARKINS, individually and dba TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I and II,
Plaintiffs/Appellants,

v.

GENERAL CINEMA CORPORATION,
Defendant,

and

THE HARRY NACE COMPANY; AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.; UNITED ARTISTS CORPORATION,
Defendants/Appellees.

No. 87-1740

D.C. No. CV-77-736-CLH

ORDER AND SECOND AMENDED OPINION

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the District of Arizona
Charles L. Hardy, District Judge, Presiding

Argued and Submitted
September 16, 1987—San Francisco, California

Filed April 6, 1988
Amended April 19, 1988
Second Amended Opinion July 19, 1988

Before: William C. Canby, Jr. and Robert Boochever,
Circuit Judges, and James M. Ideman,* District Judge.

Opinion by Judge Boochever

COUNSEL

Edwin Tobolowsky, Tobolowsky, Prager & Schlinger, Dallas, Texas; David N. Farren, Shimmel, Hill, Bishop & Gruender, P.C., Phoenix, Arizona, for the plaintiffs-appellants.

John P. Frank, Lewis & Roca, Phoenix, Arizona; James L. Seal, Harry B. Swerdlow and Rosenfeld, Meyer & Susman, Beverly Hills, California; Joel Linzner, Khourie & Crew, San Francisco, California; David W. Dow, Mohr, Hackett, Pederson, Blakely, and Randolph, P.C., Phoenix, Arizona, for the defendants-appellees.

*Honorable James M. Ideman, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, sitting by designation.

ORDER

The slip opinion filed April 6, 1988 and amended April 19, 1988 is amended as follows:

Page 4543, number 2): delete footnote 2, add new footnote 2 following "theatres in the market:" to read:

> [2] Although Harkins states that it was awarded 3% of the films, the actual allocation was 3.9%. The 22% figure for theatre operations assumes, for summary judgment purposes, that all five of Harkins' theatres were within the relevant market. The distributors dispute this fact.

Page 4552 following the "334 U.S. at 154-55." citation in the middle of page, add the following sentence:

> Circuit-wide deals are evaluated under the rule of reason. *See United States v. Griffith*, 334 U.S. 100, 108 (1948).

OPINION

BOOCHEVER, Circuit Judge:

Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc., and Daniel E. Harkins (Harkins) appeal district court judgments in favor of numerous antitrust defendants. This case involves an alleged agreement between certain motion picture exhibitors in the Phoenix, Arizona area regarding film licensing. Seven distributors are accused of cooperating in this conspiracy, resulting in competitive injury to Harkins, an independent exhibitor.

The United States District Court for the District of Arizona denied Harkins' request for a continuance of a partial sum-

mary judgment motion filed by the film distributors. The motion was granted on each of Harkins' claims, and a separate judgment was entered for the distributors pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b). The court later entered summary judgment in favor of the exhibitors.

We affirm the district court's grant of partial summary judgment to the film distributors and exhibitors on Harkins' claims of unreasonable clearances, discriminatory move-overs, illusory advances and/or guarantees, blind bidding, and shared monopoly. We reverse and remand for trial, however, Harkins' market splitting, bid rigging, and circuit-wide deals claims. We also hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion by denying Harkins' continuance request.

I. BACKGROUND

Appellant Harkins owned and operated five independent movie theatres in the Phoenix area in the 1970s. In 1977, Harkins sued nine national film distributors and seven regional exhibitors, alleging various theories of conspiracy to restrain trade and monopolization under sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2 (1982).

Phoenix and its suburbs, including Chandler, Glendale, Mesa, Paradise Valley, and Tempe constitute the relevant geographic market in this case. The relevant product markets are the distribution and indoor exhibition of high-quality, first-run motion pictures. The damage period is between 1973 and 1977.

The appellees in No. 86-2553 are film distributors Columbia Pictures Industries, De Laurentis Entertainment Group (formerly Avco Embassy), Paramount Pictures Corp., Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp., Universal City Studios, Warner Bros. Distributing Corp. and United Artists Corp. (the distributors). The appellees in Nos. 86-15046 and 87-1740 are film exhibitors American Multi-Cinema, Inc., The Harry

Nace Co., and United Artists Communications, Inc. (the exhibitors).[1] The appeals were consolidated.

Harkins' suit centers on the alleged anticompetitive effects of a motion picture "split." Splits are exhibitor agreements that divide a normally competitive market by allocating pictures to particular members and prohibiting bidding for licensing rights to the films assigned. *Exhibitors' Serv., Inc. v. American Multi-Cinema, Inc.*, 788 F.2d 574, 576 (9th Cir. 1986); *Dahl, Inc. v. Roy Cooper Co.*, 448 F.2d 17, 20 (9th Cir. 1971). Phoenix exhibitors met regularly in the mid-1970s and divided rights to films on a picture-by-picture basis. Harkins was not a split member.

The distributors have repeatedly acknowledged the existence of the Phoenix exhibitor split. Harkins' amended complaint alleged that rather than being mere observers, the distributors "agreed to, acquiesced in, aided and abetted the Exhibitor Defendants in implementing and effectuating this 'split' arrangement." The distributors deny any participation, and argue that they — not an exhibitor such as Harkins — were victimized by the market division scheme.

Harkins alleges seven types of conspiracies in restraint of trade under section 1 of the Sherman Act. They center on a common premise: that unlawful preferential treatment granted by the distributors prevented Harkins from having a fair opportunity to compete with the split member exhibitors. In addition to an unreasonable restraint on competition resulting from licensing films according to the split, Harkins asserts that these concerted preferences included unreasonable clearances, discriminatory moveovers, bid rigging, circuit-wide deals, illusory advances and/or guarantees, and blind bidding.

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[1]Distributor defendants Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc. and Buena Vista Distributing Co. and exhibitor defendants General Cinema Corp., General Cinema of Arizona, Plitt Inter-Mountain Theaters, Inc., and Mann Theaters Corp. of California are no longer parties."

This conduct also served as the basis of Harkins' endeavor to extend the monopolization prohibition of section 2 to claims of shared monopoly by the exhibitors and distributors.

In April 1979, this action was transferred by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation to the Southern District of Texas as part of a nationwide movie antitrust case. *In re Motion Picture Licensing Antitrust Litigation*, 468 F. Supp. 837 (J.P.M.L. 1979). Harkins' suit was one of eight consolidated by the Panel.

During the next four years, discovery on issues of a national conspiracy in the motion picture industry was conducted. In July 1983, District Judge John V. Singleton, Jr., on a motion to consolidate the cases for trial, instead remanded them to their original districts.

The clerk's record indicates that this case was not formally remanded to Arizona District Judge Walter E. Craig until late December 1983. Harkins, which admits "[t]he parties had accomplished very little discovery" of a local nature in the eighteen months between the original filing of the suit and the transfer, served document production requests in May 1984. During the next nineteen months, the parties argued by telephone and by mail regarding discovery.

The distributors filed a motion for partial summary judgment on each of Harkins' claims in October 1985. Harkins responded in late November by filing a motion to compel document production. Following a hearing before a magistrate, the parties entered into a discovery stipulation in January 1986. In March 1986, Harkins filed its opposition to the distributors' partial summary judgment motion, consisting largely of discovery from the multi-district litigation proceedings. In the alternative, Harkins sought a continuance of the motion under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f) pending completion of additional local discovery.

The motions were argued before Judge Craig on April 4, 1986. Ruling from the bench, he first denied the continuance and then granted partial summary judgment to the distributors on each of Harkins' claims. Judge Craig died in June 1986, without issuing written findings of undisputed fact and conclusions of law. The case was transferred to Judge Charles L. Hardy, who entered a formal judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 54(b) in July based on Judge Craig's oral ruling.

Exhibitors American Multi-Cinema and United Artists filed motions for summary judgment in June 1986, shortly before the case was transferred to Judge Hardy. The Harry Nace Co. filed a similar motion in August. Judge Hardy granted the exhibitors' motions by minute order in November 1986 and entered a formal judgment in January 1987.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

We review a district court's grant of summary judgment de novo. *Hernandez v. Johnston*, 833 F.2d 1316, 1317 (9th Cir. 1987). "Therefore . . . this court sits in the same position as the district court and applies the same summary judgment test that governs the district court's decision." *T.W. Elec. Service, Inc. v. Pacific Elec. Contractors Ass'n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir. 1987).

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c), summary judgment is proper if "there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and . . . the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." The "materiality" of a fact is determined by the substantive law governing the claim or defense. *Hernandez*, 833 F.2d at 1317-18.

This court reviews a denial of a Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f) motion for continuance for abuse of discretion. *Visa Int'l Serv. Ass'n v. Bankcard Holders of America, Inc.*, 784 F.2d 1472, 1475 (9th Cir. 1986); *see Landmark Dev. Corp. v. Chambers Corp.*, 752 F.2d 369, 373 (9th Cir. 1985). We cannot simply substi-

tute our judgment for that of the district court to reverse under this standard, *Chism v. National Heritage Life Ins. Co.*, 637 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1981), but must have a definite and firm conviction that the court below committed a clear error of judgment in the conclusion it reached upon a weighing of the relevant factors. *Fjelstad v. American Honda Motor Co.*, 762 F.2d 1334, 1337 (9th Cir. 1985).

III. DISCUSSION

A. THE RECORD ON APPEAL

Although we review a grant of summary judgment de novo, this court is limited to consideration of issues of fact presented to the district court. *See Morrison v. Char*, 797 F.2d 752, 757 (9th Cir. 1986); 10 C. Wright, A. Miller & M. Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2716, at 650-51 (2d ed. 1983). Because the distributors challenge some of Harkins' proffered evidence and the record is largely the same in both appeals, it is necessary as a threshold matter to determine what papers were presented to Judge Craig.

Harkins' memorandum in response to the distributors' partial summary judgment motion stated that it was supported "by the entire record on file in this action." Harkins therefore contends that *every* exhibit, document, deposition page, or other piece of discovery in this case — including twenty-six boxes of papers submitted with its district court memorandum — was "presented" to Judge Craig, and is subject to de novo review in this case.

The distributors argue that only those items referred to in the parties' partial summary judgment memoranda below may be considered. We agree. In a complex case such as this, the judge was not required to examine thousands of additional pages of record even if they were physically presented to him. For this reason, our analysis is limited to the factual assertions raised in Harkins' district court papers, and addi-

tional items cited in its appellate briefs have not been considered.

The distributors request that we go a step further, and disregard affidavits filed by Daniel Harkins and his film buyer, Carl Smiley, on the theory that they contradict prior deposition testimony. In *Radobenko v. Automated Equipment Corp.*, 520 F.2d 540, 544 (9th Cir. 1975), this court held that a plaintiff could not create a "genuine" issue of material fact by merely submitting an affidavit that conflicted with prior sworn statements.

We believe the *Radobenko* rule is inapplicable here. Harkins and Smiley were deposed in 1978, shortly after the suit was filed, and both stated that they were testifying without having reviewed the defendants' documents. With one exception, these alleged contradictions are in fact instances where Harkins and Smiley simply were unable to respond with certainty to specific deposition questions.

Smiley stated in his deposition that the "only clearance problem" he had encountered in Phoenix related to Harkins' Tower Plaza theatre. Yet in his affidavit, Smiley condemned split members' clearance requests generally as being "totally unwarranted and unreasonable." Because this matter was within his personal knowledge in 1978, Smiley's later statement has been disregarded with respect to clearances over any of Harkins' other theatres.

B. SUMMARY JUDGMENT TO THE DISTRIBUTOR DEFENDANTS

Harkins predictably cites the Supreme Court's decision in *Poller v. Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.*, 368 U.S. 464 (1962), in support of its appeal:

> We believe that summary procedures should be used sparingly in complex antitrust litigation where

> motive and intent play leading roles, the proof is largely in the hands of the alleged conspirators, and hostile witnesses thicken the plot. It is only when the witnesses are present and subject to cross-examination that their credibility and the weight to be given their testimony can be appraised.

368 U.S. at 473 (footnote omitted). We have noted, however, that *Poller* does not preclude summary judgment in the proper antitrust case. "The language merely teaches caution." *Barnes v. Arden Mayfair, Inc.*, 759 F.2d 676, 680 (9th Cir. 1985).

Section 1 of the Sherman Act prohibits "[e]very contract, combination ... or conspiracy, in restraint of trade." 15 U.S.C. § 1 (1982). The Supreme Court made it clear very early that the antitrust laws still recognized the trader's prerogative:

> [t]he act does not restrict the long recognized right of trader or manufacturer engaged in an entirely private business, freely to exercise his own independent discretion as to parties with whom he will deal.

United States v. Colgate & Co., 250 U.S. 300, 307 (1919).

The supplier's right to set terms and choose customers under the *Colgate* doctrine is considered so important that antitrust plaintiffs are required to do more than merely allege conspiracy and unequal treatment in order to take a case to trial. In the Ninth Circuit:

> Once the allegations of conspiracy made in the complaint are rebutted by probative evidence supporting an alternative interpretation of a defendant's conduct, if the plaintiff then fails to come forward with specific factual support of its allegations of conspir-

> acy, summary judgment for the defendant becomes proper.

Barnes, 759 F.2d at 680 (quoting *ALW, Inc. v. United Air Lines, Inc.*, 510 F.2d 52, 55 (9th Cir. 1975)).

The Supreme Court has defined the type of specific factual support necessary to support a conspiracy finding under section 1:

> The correct standard is that there must be evidence that tends to exclude the possibility of independent action by the [alleged conspirators]. That is, there must be direct or circumstantial evidence that reasonably tends to prove that the manufacturer and others had a conscious commitment to a common scheme designed to achieve an unlawful objective.

Monsanto v. Spray-Rite Serv. Corp., 465 U.S. 752, 768 (1984); *see Barnes*, 759 F.2d at 680. On this summary judgment appeal, applying the *Monsanto* standard, we must ultimately determine whether Harkins has presented specific factual support "such that a rational or reasonable jury might return a verdict in its favor based on that evidence." *T.W. Elec. Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 631.

1. Active Participation in the Exhibitor's Market Split

Under the *Colgate* doctrine, the distributors possessed the absolute right to refuse to license films to Harkins as long as their decisions were based on independent business judgment. *Wilder Enters., Inc. v. Allied Artists Pictures Corp.*, 632 F.2d 1135, 1140 (4th Cir. 1980); *see Dahl, Inc. v. Roy Cooper Co.*, 448 F.2d 17, 19 (9th Cir. 1971). An exhibitor has a claim, however,

> when distributors *participate in the split* and deny the exhibitor access to films. Such an arrangement

> creates an impermissible horizontal conspiracy among the exhibitors operating the split and a vertical conspiracy between them and the participating distributors. It is a type of group boycott that violates the antitrust laws. *Klor's v. Broadway-Hale Stores*, 359 U.S. 207, 79 S.Ct 705, 3 L.Ed.2d 741 (1959). *See Dahl, Inc. v. Roy Cooper Co.*, 448 F.2d 17, 19 (9th Cir. 1971). . . .

Wilder, 632 F.2d at 1140 (emphasis added).

Harkins contends that it was excluded from fairly competing for films as a result of active participation by the distributors in the Phoenix split. Of course, if the only function of the split was to eliminate competitive bidding by the split members for the distributors' films, it makes no sense to say that the distributors participated in the split. If the split members, in addition to their agreeing not to bid against each other, also agreed to secure the cooperation of distributors in excluding Harkins from the first-run market, then such a combination would constitute a Sherman Act violation. *See United States v. Paramount Pictures*, 334 U.S. 131, 155 (1948); *United States v. Crescent Amusement Co.*, 323 U.S. 173, 183 n.5 (1944).

Although Harkins has not presented direct evidence of a vertical combination between the distributors and exhibitors, "it has long been settled that explicit agreement is not a necessary part of a Sherman Act conspiracy . . . ." *United States v. General Motors Corp.*, 384 U.S. 127, 142-43 (1966). Moreover, "concerted action may be inferred from circumstantial evidence of the defendant's conduct and course of dealings." *Dimidowich v. Bell & Howell*, 803 F.2d 1473, 1479 (9th Cir. 1986).

Harkins presents four statistics as evidence of active distributor participation:

1) films were licensed to the split-designated exhibitor 85% of the time;

2) Harkins was awarded licenses to only 17 of the 435 film (4%) that were allocated by the split, although it operated 22% of the theatres in the market;[2]

3) films were licensed to split mem bers in ninety instances when Harkins had submitted the only written bid;

4) on eighty-nine occasions, the split member's winning bid was undated or dated after offers were formally due.

The distributors insist that their conduct was dictated by prudent business judgment. Licensing films according to the split could have been the natural and intended result of the exhibitors' collective refusal to bid against each other. The distributors would have been victimized by the decreased competition if Harkins' bids were so consistently bad as to leave them no rational economic choice other than to accept split members' bids. On the other hand, if Harkins' bids were often lucrative in light of the anticompetitive nature of the Phoenix market,

> their rejection by the distributors can be explained only as extraordinary exercises of bad judgment or as accommodation to a request by the [exhibitor] circuits for preferential treatment. Since consistently bad business judgment is not to be expected from able and experienced corporate decision-

[2]Although Harkins states that it was awarded 3% of the films, the actual allocation was 3.9%. The 22% figure for theatre operations assumes, for summary judgment purposes, that all five of Harkins' theatres were within the relevant market. The distributors dispute this fact.

makers, only the conspiratorial inference is plausible.

Southway Theatres, Inc. v. Georgia Theatre Co., 672 F.2d 485, 501 (5th Cir. 1982) (appendix — district court analysis); *see Milgram v. Loew's, Inc.*, 192 F.2d 579, 583 (3d Cir. 1951), *cert. denied*, 343 U.S. 929 (1952).

Harkins attempts to raise a triable issue of fact regarding bid quality of its bids by comparing the terms it offered with those of the licensed split member for forty top-grossing films. Written findings were not entered in this case and it is unclear whether the district court found Harkins' bids to be inferior as a matter of law. Our independent review of the data indicates that on a number of occasions, Harkins offered higher or identical guarantees and/or better terms on weekly percentages, length of engagement, house expense, clearance, theatre seating, and holdover allowance. Split members were also often late in submitting bids.

The distributors defend by pointing to the low guarantees Harkins offered for the sixteen most successful films of 1976 and 1977. While recognizing the importance of this component in the licensing process, we cannot conclude that overall, Harkins' bids were so poor as to fail to raise a triable issue of fact whether the distributors' consistent pattern of awarding films to designated exhibitors in the midst of an admittedly anticompetitive market was justified.[3]

The bid-quality data and overall statistical imbalance constitute only a portion of the "specific factual support" Harkins

[3]In addition to the 85% correlation between split designees and the actual film licensees, Harkins has presented uncontroverted evidence that exhibitors would sometimes "trade" rights to assigned films. The distributors actually licensed films to split members 97% of the time. This figure includes six occasions in which both Harkins and an exhibitor defendant were licensed the same film.

offers to meet its summary judgment burden under *Barnes*, 759 F.2d at 680. Other evidence in the record reasonably suggests active distributor participation in the market division scheme. For example, film buyer Pat Notaro, who as "split captain" coordinated the exhibitor meetings, acknowledged in his deposition that there was a "working understanding" that distributors dissatisfied with a particular split designee could seek a collective "course of action" in reallocating a film.

Although he did not allude to a specific agreement, Notaro testified that occasionally, "the distributor would call me and say I am not playing this theater. You are going to have to do something, go back and do something to satisfy me." In such cases, Notaro said "it was incumbent upon members of the split to make sure that that distributor was satisfied with a theater he would be happy to play in." General Cinema's Lawrence Lapidus testified that it was a common practice for distributors to request these "re-splits," although the evidence was in conflict regarding their frequency.

In addition, American Multi-Cinema's Arnold Shartin stated that distributors would "call up and ask [whether] you had the split meeting. . . . If not when are you going to have it, if so where did my picture — who got my picture." Shartin at one point characterized the distributors as inquiring "where is my picture going to play." Harkins also produced a document from distributor Universal's records stating, "PHOENIX - SPLIT SITUATIONS - WE BELONG TO PACIFIC," theatres operated by exhibitor Nace. Nace's John Lewis testified that Universal never refused to license a film he had picked on the split.

Viewed collectively, this circumstantial evidence "tends to exclude the possibility of independent action" by the distributors. *Monsanto v. Spray-Rite*, 465 U.S. at 768. Harkins has presented factual support of a conspiracy between exhibitors and individual distributors to split the Phoenix film market

and unreasonably restrain competition. In order to withstand summary judgment, an issue of material fact need not be conclusively resolved; "rather, all that is required is that sufficient evidence supporting the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the parties' differing versions of the truth at trial." *First Nat'l Bank v. Cities Serv. Co.*, 391 U.S. 253, 288-89 (1968); *T.W. Elec. Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 630. Harkins has met its burden on this issue.

We emphasize that our reversal on this claim is limited to the alleged horizontal combination by the exhibitors and the vertical agreement between split members and *individual* distributors. No evidence of a conspiracy *between* any distributors was presented, and Harkins may not pursue this theory on remand.

Harkins argues that this type of market splitting is illegal *per se*. This court has never ruled on the matter, but in *Exhibitors' Serv., Inc. v. American Multi-Cinema, Inc.*, 788 F.2d 574, 578 n.5 (9th Cir. 1986), we pointed out that "[o]ther courts have found similar split agreements to be horizontal restraints on competition that are *per se* illegal under Section One." *See United States v. Capitol Serv., Inc.*, 756 F.2d 502, 506 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 945 (1985); *General Cinema Corp. v. Buena Vista Distribution Co.*, 532 F. Supp. 1244, 1279 (C.D. Cal. 1982). *Contra, Greenbrier Cinemas, Inc. v. Attorney General*, 511 F. Supp. 1046, 1060 (W.D. Va. 1981). The view of splits as *per se* violations has usually referred, however, to its effects as a combination of buyers against a seller victim, which is not the situation here.

Courts have not regarded all concerted refusals to deal as illegal *per se*, but "rather have applied the rule of reason where the economic impact of the challenged practice is not obvious." *Dimidowich v. Bell & Howell*, 803 F.2d 1473, 1480 (9th Cir. 1986); *see Charley's Taxi Radio Dispatch Corp. v. SIDA of Hawaii, Inc.*, 810 F.2d 869, 877 (9th Cir. 1987). *Per se* treatment is appropriate, however, "where joint efforts by

firms disadvantage competitors by inducing suppliers or customers to deny relationships the competitors need in order to compete." *Dimidowich*, 803 F.2d at 1480. *See Northwest Wholesale Stationers v. Pacific Stationary & Printing Co.*, 472 U.S. 284, 294 (1985).

We conclude that the split agreement alleged here falls within the latter category, and if proven, is illegal *per se*. The district court should instruct the jury accordingly on remand.

2. Unreasonable Clearances

In *United States v. Paramount Pictures, Inc.*, 334 U.S. 131, 159-60 (1948), the Supreme Court held that film licensing provisions that discriminate against small independent exhibitors in favor of large circuits "are included among the restraints of trade which the Sherman Act condemns." Harkins alleges that the distributors and exhibitors combined to stifle its competitive efforts through a system of unreasonable clearances granted in conjunction with the split. This argument lacks support and partial summary judgment was proper.

Clearance is a contract term allowing an exhibitor a degree of exclusivity within a particular market. "Clearances preclude distributors from licensing other theaters, either specifically named or encompassed in a named geographic area, from showing a movie while it is being exhibited by the theater whose bid is accepted." *Theee Movies of Tarzana v. Pacific Theatres, Inc.*, 828 F.2d 1395, 1397 (9th Cir. 1987).

As vertical nonprice restraints, clearances are evaluated under the rule of reason. *Id.* at 1398; *see Continental T.V., Inc. v. GTE Sylvania Inc.*, 433 U.S. 36, 58-59 (1977). Clearances that are "unduly extended as to area or duration," or granted over theatres "not in substantial competition," may be unreasonable under section 1. *Paramount Pictures*, 334 U.S. at 145-46; *see Theee Movies*, 828 F.2d at 1399;

Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. v. Goldwyn, 328 F.2d 190, 201 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 379 U.S. 880 (1964).

We agree with the distributors that an extended rule of reason analysis is unnecessary on this issue because Harkins has failed to provide any factual predicate for its clearance claim. Most of Harkins' arguments before the district court were general and conclusory. For example, Paramount Pictures was alleged to have discriminated by granting American Multi-Cinema's Town & Country theatre clearance over Harkins' Camelview theatre, which is fifty blocks away, while refusing to clear the UA 6 theatre only thirty-five blocks away. Yet this claim was not substantiated with particular dates or film titles.

In a rare specific example, Harkins argues that it was unreasonable for the UA 5 theatre to have been granted clearance for "The Turning Point" over Harkins' Tower Plaza, while the Town & Country was not cleared. This would make sense in terms of geography, however, because the Tower Plaza lies *closer* to the UA 5 than does the Town & Country. Other allegations are simply wrong. Harkins cites Smiley's deposition to support its claim that the Town & Country is closer to Nace's University theatre than is the Tower Plaza, which Nace regularly cleared. Smiley's testimony states, and a Phoenix map confirms, that the Town & Country in fact is farther away.

3. Discriminatory Moveovers

"A moveover is the privilege given a licensee to move a picture from one theatre to another as a continuation of the run at the licensee's first theatre." *Paramount Pictures*, 334 U.S. at 160 n.13. Moveovers also occur when an exhibitor is allowed to shift a picture to a different screen at a multiplex theatre. These allowances are not inherently anticompetitive, *Admiral Theatre Corp. v. Douglas Theatre Co.*, 585 F.2d 877, 886 n.7 (8th Cir. 1978), but distributor discrimination

against small, independent exhibitors in granting moveovers is prohibited by the Sherman Act. *Paramount Pictures*, 334 U.S. at 160.

Licensing contracts normally specify the theatre or screen where a film may be exhibited and prohibit moveovers without permission. Harkins claims that the distributors prevented it from moving first-run films while expressly granting split members the privilege or allowing them to violate their contracts with impunity. The distributors deny discriminating and downplay the charge, stating that "a shift of film within a structure is hardly big news."

A number of successful films allegedly were moved by split members, including United Artists' "Network" and "Rocky"; Fox's "Silver Streak"; Paramount's "Looking for Mr. Goodbar"; Universal's "Jaws"; and Avco's "The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With the Sea." Yet even if these moveovers benefited the exhibitors, section 1 could not have been violated unless the distributors' permission or acquiescence was part of an agreement to deny Harkins the same privilege.

Harkins has totally failed to support this discrimination claim. Despite maintaining throughout the litigation that it was never allowed to move first-run films, Harkins could not specify a single instance in which the privilege was denied. Because "the nonmoving party may not rely on the mere allegations in the pleadings in order to preclude summary judgment," *T.W. Elec. Serv.*, 809 F.2d at 630, we affirm the district court.

4. Bid Rigging

Competitive bidding was normally used to license films in the Phoenix market during the relevant period. Under this process, invitations to bid — sometimes suggesting acceptable terms — were issued to various exhibitors. If the licensing offers received were unsatisfactory, distributors "re-bid"

the film on a large-scale basis or otherwise negotiated terms with a limited number of exhibitors.

Concerted action to eliminate competitive bidding violates the Sherman Act. *United States v. Champion Int'l Corp.*, 557 F.2d 1270, 1272-73 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 434 U.S. 938 (1977); *United States v. Brighton Bldg. & Maintenance Co.*, 598 F.2d 1101, 1106 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 444 U.S. 840 (1979). Harkins alleges that the distributors communicated the terms of its bids to split members, enabling those exhibitors to make better offers, submit late bids, or circumvent the entire bidding process. While an individual distributor need not utilize competitive bidding, it may not employ a rigged system as a means of effectuating an agreement to allocate its films only to a concerted group, organized to exclude a competitor.

A large volume of statistical evidence was presented to the district court in support of this bid-rigging claim, much of which we noted in our earlier discussion of the distributors' role in the market split. *See supra* at 14. This data includes bid comparisons for forty films, a list of eighty-nine films licensed to exhibitors whose bids were undated or submitted after the due date, and a list of ninety films awarded to split members in which Harkins submitted the only written bid.

Harkins' most dramatically worded allegations — that split members' nonrefundable guarantees were "transformed" into refundable advances and that distributors "destroyed" favored exhibitors' bids in order to accept newer, better ones — lack specific support in the record. Particular reference is made, however, to the circumstances surrounding the licensing of "Star Wars" and "Funny Lady."

Plitt Theatres was assigned "Star Wars" at an October 1976 split meeting. Harkins' bid of November 23, 1976, the only one submitted to Twentieth-Century Fox, was rejected on December 2. In a December 7 letter, Fox announced a re-bid,

stating, "WE WILL ATTEMPT TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE THEATRE OR THEATRES WE CONSIDER MOST LIKELY TO GIVE US SATISFACTORY TERMS AND MAXIMUM FILM RENTAL." Harkins responded with a second bid on December 27. Unbeknownst to Harkins and contrary to Fox's letter, "Star Wars" had already been licensed to Plitt on December 1, six days *before* the announced re-bid.

In addition, each of the terms in Harkins' written bid for "Funny Lady," again the only bid submitted, was superior to the contract awarded by Columbia Pictures to split member General Cinema. Moreover, the contract was dated nearly three months *after* bids on the film were due.

The distributors fail to explain the peculiar sequence of events in these examples. They instead attempt to pass off the bid rigging claim as a "boiler plate" antitrust pleading and contend that the 1978 deposition statements made by Harkins and Smiley before the production of documents preclude a finding of antitrust liability. We disagree. The evidence presented, especially that regarding the "Star Wars" scenario, raises at least a reasonable inference that Harkins was victimized by tainted bidding procedures. The district court's summary judgment grant was therefore improper on this issue.

5. Circuit-Wide Deals

Harkins alleges that the distributors allowed split members to abuse the buying power of their large circuits by licensing theatres nationally rather than on a film-by-film, theatre-by-theatre basis in a geographic market. Harkins also claims that national fee-settlement adjustments were granted. Circuit-wide deals, or "master agreements," were declared anticompetitive by the Court in *Paramount Pictures*:

> [M]aster agreements are unlawful restraints of trade .... [T]hey eliminate the possibility of bidding for

> films theatre by theatre. In that way they eliminate the opportunity for the small competitor to obtain the choice first runs, and put a premium on the size of the circuit. They are, therefore, devices for stifling competition and diverting the cream of the business to the large operators. . . . It is hardly necessary to add that distributors who join in such arrangements by exhibitors are active participants in effectuating a restraint of trade . . . .

334 U.S. at 154-55. Circuit-wide deals are evaluated under the rule of reason. *See United States v. Griffith*, 334 U.S. 100, 108 (1948).

The distributors' argument that the record does not contain even a scintilla of evidence of circuit-wide deals is mistaken. Harkins has presented abundant factual support of this claim and partial summary judgment was improper. For example, at least four witnesses testified that United Artists was involved in national licensing of the film "A Bridge Too Far." Nace's Lewis stated that this circuit-wide deal, which encompassed the Phoenix market, was "common knowledge" within the industry.

There was also testimony from a variety of witnesses that Columbia Pictures and Avco Embassy entered into a distribution agreement with ITC, an English film producer, whereby General Cinema was granted nationwide "preemptive rights" to license certain films. These films, cofinanced by General Cinema, included "The Eagle Has Landed," "March or Die," "The Cassandra Crossing," "Capricorn I," "Voyage of the Damned," and "The Domino Principle." Finally, documents were produced indicating that Columbia had granted circuit-wide fee adjustments to General Cinema on "Funny Lady," "Shampoo," and "Tommy."

The distributors also contend that Judge Singleton's remand of the eight consolidated cases in MDL 366 following

nationwide discovery proves that Harkins' claim lacks merit. It actually suggests the opposite. Although Judge Singleton refused to consolidate the cases for trial, he recommended that the district courts allow the plaintiffs "to amend their complaints to add an issue of national character."

6. Illusory Advances and/or Guarantees

It is standard practice in the motion picture industry for distributors to require exhibitors to pay an advance or guarantee. Advances are refundable payments applied toward a film's rental fee. Guarantees are nonrefundable minimum payments. Licensing agreements normally require that these payments be made in cash prior to the film's release.

Harkins claims that while the distributors always strictly enforced the advance and guarantee provisions of its licensing contracts, larger exhibitors were unlawfully granted preferential treatment. This alleged discrimination consisted of granting credit allowances in some cases and not requiring the payments be made at all in others. Harkins posits that contracting for a large but illusory guarantee could allow manipulation of the competitive bidding process in light of the importance of this ingredient in a licensing offer.

Two incidents are cited invoiving distributor Universal City Studios and split member General Cinema, the nation's largest exhibitor. First, Harkins claims that its review of Universal's records show that General Cinema did not pay any part of a $71,500 guarantee required in its licensing agreement for the film "Front Page." Second, an $80,000 guarantee for "Midway" was paid to Universal in installments, the last made seven weeks after the film's release.

The distributors contend that at most, the record suggests only that credit was extended in a few isolated situations to a deserving exhibitor. We agree that this evidence is hardly

probative of a scheme to undermine competitive bidding. Even if it were, the district court's partial summary grant still would have been proper, because Harkins has not shown any evidence of discrimination. Although he was always required to pay guarantees in cash prior to a film's engagement and characterized credit allowances as "very . . . abnormal," Daniel Harkins admitted never asking for the privilege.

7. Blind Bidding

Under a blind bidding system, distributors require exhibitors to submit bids for films without first having an opportunity to view them. Harkins contends that this practice — illegal by statute in many states — is inherently anticompetitive because it tampers with price structures and unreasonably shifts the risk of loss to exhibitors. Harkins also claims that the distributors granted split members preferential treatment by providing them with advance screenings of films that were later ostensibly blind bid.

The Supreme Court noted in *Paramount Pictures* that while blind bidding did not restrict competition to the same extent as some practices, it was nevertheless "capable of some abuse." 334 U.S. at 157 n.11. We read this passage to mean that blind bidding is not illegal *per se*. Harkins has not presented any evidence that blind bidding adversely affected competition in the Phoenix market so as to violate the rule of reason.

The distributors concede that discriminating by allowing favored exhibitors to "sneak a peek" while excluding others would be actionable under section 1, but insist that this did not occur. Harkins attempts to support its allegation with deposition testimony by Daniel Harkins and General Cinema's Barry Reardon regarding what they had been told about the films "Star Wars," "The Exorcist," "The Eagle Has Landed," and "Lucky Lady." Yet these statements constituted "hearsay evidence [which] is inadmissible and may not

be considered by this court on review of a summary judgment." *Blair Foods, Inc. v. Ranchers Cotton Oil*, 610 F.2d 665, 667 (9th Cir. 1980).

Because Harkins otherwise has failed to raise a triable issue regarding blind bidding, the district court's grant of partial summary judgment is affirmed.

8. Shared Monopoly

Section 2 of the Sherman Act prohibits monopolization, attempted monopolization, and conspiracy to monopolize. 15 U.S.C. § 2 (1982). In its amended complaint, Harkins alleges that by engaging in bid rigging, circuit-wide deals, illusory advances and/or guarantees, and blind bidding, the distributors "have entered upon a systematic plan to form a shared monopoly, attempt to form a shared monopoly and conspire to form a shared monopoly" in the Phoenix film market.

Section 2 applies to "[e]very person who shall monopolize." *Id.* Because oligopoly markets — those with few sellers — often exhibit the lack of competition, high prices, and low output of monopoly markets, commentators have suggested that Section 2 could be invoked to attack a shared monopoly even though no individual firm possessed the power to control prices or exclude competition. *See* P. Areeda & D. Turner, *Antitrust Law* ¶¶ 840-845 (1978); L. Sullivan, *Handbook of the Law of Antitrust* § 124 (1977).

Harkins' theory is a novel one; Professors Areeda and Turner admit that "no case has held the §2 monopolization provision applicable to shared monopoly." P. Areeda & D. Turner, *Antitrust Law*, at ¶ 842. One court directly addressing the issue stated bluntly, "an oligopoly, or a shared monopoly, does not in itself violate § 2 of the Sherman Act." *Consolidated Terminal Systems, Inc. v. ITT World Communications, Inc.*, 535 F. Supp. 225, 228-29 (S.D.N.Y. 1982).

We need not decide whether the shared monopoly theory may be viable under some circumstances. Suffice it to say that in this case, involving a small market with numerous sellers, no claim is stated under section 2. Not only is there no case support for Harkins' position, but the suggestions in the learned treatises do not extend the theory this far. Partial summary judgment on the section 2 claims against the distributors is affirmed.

C. RULE 56(f) MOTION

As an alternative to its opposition to the distributors' partial summary judgment request, Harkins asked Judge Craig to continue the matter. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f) provides that a court may order the continuance of a party's summary judgment motion to allow the nonmoving party to obtain affidavits, take depositions, or conduct other discovery. Harkins sought to bolster its case by gathering additional documents and deposing the distributors' local representatives.

Because the continuance was framed in the alternative, appeal of its denial is moot as to the three claims we remand for trial. The issue is therefore limited to the propriety of Judge Craig's decision with respect to Harkins' other allegations. Harkins insists that it was an abuse of discretion to deny the motion in light of the complexity of the suit and the distributors' alleged recalcitrance in producing documents. A review of the circumstances surrounding this litigation does not leave us with a definite and firm conviction that the district court committed a clear error of judgment, *Fjelstad v. American Honda Motor Co.*, 762 F.2d 1334, 1337 (9th Cir. 1985), and we affirm.

The district court denied the Rule 56(f) motion because the case was more than eight years old and "fundamentally, counsel on both sides have had plenty of opportunity to complete discovery long before now." Following eighteen months in the Arizona district court and four

years in Texas as part of the multi-district litigation, the case was formally remanded to Judge Craig in December 1983. Although Harkins served document requests four months later, it did not file a motion to compel production until November 1985 — seven weeks after the distributors moved for partial summary judgment.

Harkins maintains it was merely attempting to comply with a local rule requiring that sincere efforts to agree on discovery be made before seeking a court order. Yet the record discloses an inordinate amount of unproductive correspondence related to discovery during this nineteen-month interim. Harkins' counsel threatened to file a motion to compel as early as February 1985, and the distributors' "final position" regarding certain document requests was outlined in a June 1985 letter. On this record, we cannot hold that the trial court abused its discretion by denying the continuance.

D. SUMMARY JUDGMENT TO THE EXHIBITOR DEFENDANTS

Harkins sued the split member exhibitors under the same theories of conspiracy to restrain trade and shared monopoly as it did the distributors. Following Judge Craig's death, the case was transferred to Judge Hardy, who formally entered judgment in favor of the distributors and considered motions by the exhibitors for summary judgment. Judge Hardy granted the motions in January 1987.

The exhibitors contend that the "law of the case" rule required the district court to enter summary judgment for them as well on Harkins' six claims requiring assistance from the distributors: unreasonable clearances, discriminatory moveovers, bid rigging, circuit-wide deals, illusory advances and/or guarantees and blind bidding. This rule ordinarily precludes a court from reexamining an issue previously decided by it or a higher appellate court in the same case. *Moore v. Jas. H. Matthews & Co.*, 682 F.2d 830, 833 (9th Cir. 1982).

The exhibitors' argument was justified in the district court. The decision regarding the distributors' conduct was appealed, however, and to the extent that we reversed the original judgment the law of the case was altered. Because our earlier review of the record discloses genuine issues of material fact regarding bid rigging and circuit-wide deals, we reverse and remand those claims against the exhibitors for trial.

Triable issues also exist as to distributor participation in the market split. Harkins is therefore a proper party to sue the exhibitors on this claim, and we reverse this portion of the judgment. *Cf. Dahl, Inc. v. Roy Cooper Co.*, 448 F.2d 17, 20 (9th Cir. 1971); *Wilder Enters., Inc. v. Allied Artists Pictures Corp.*, 632 F.2d 1135, 1140 (4th Cir. 1980); *see Exhibitors' Serv., Inc. v. American Multi-Cinema, Inc.*, 788 F.2d 574, 578-79 & n.4 (9th Cir. 1986).

Harkins contends that a stipulation approved by the district court effectively precluded the exhibitors from challenging any of Harkins' allegations. It provided that the sufficiency of Harkins' evidence would "not be made an issue in these summary judgment proceedings (except insofar as may have previously been determined in connection with the Distributor Defendants' summary judgment motions)." That exception applied, and in accordance with our earlier discussion we affirm the grant of summary judgment to the exhibitors on Harkins' claims of unreasonable clearances, discriminatory moveovers, illusory advances and/or guarantees, and blind bidding. Finally, summary judgment for the exhibitors on the shared monopoly claim under section 2 is also affirmed.

IV. CONCLUSION

The record indicates that Harkins has presented specific facts to support its antitrust allegations of market splitting, bid rigging, and circuit-wide deals against the film distribu-

tors and exhibitors. We therefore reverse the district court's grant of summary judgment and remand these claims for trial.[4] We affirm the partial summary judgments on Harkins' claims of unreasonable clearances, discriminatory move-overs, illusory advances and/or guarantees, blind bidding, and shared monopoly, and hold that it was not an abuse of discretion to deny a continuance under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(f).

AFFIRMED IN PART, REVERSED IN PART, AND REMANDED.

[4]The distributors brought their partial summary judgment motion jointly, and have not attempted to argue that some are entitled to judgment on certain claims while others are not. At this stage of the proceeding, therefore, we have not attempted to make such a delineation. Since Harkins has raised a triable issue of a conspiracy among the exhibitors, our decision applies to all of the exhibitors.

Appendix B

United States Court of Appeals
For the Ninth Circuit

No. 86-2553
CV-77-736-P-CLH

No. 86-15046
CV-77-736-P-CLH

No. 87-1740
CV-77-736-P-CLH

Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc.; Daniel E. Harkins, individually and dba Tower Plaza Cinema I and II,
Plaintiff/Appellant,

vs.

General Cinema Corporation,
Defendant,

and

The Harry Nace Company, et al.
Defendants/Appellees.

Order
[Filed Aug. 4, 1988]

Before: CANBY and BOOCHEVER, Circuit Judges, and IDEMAN*, District Judge.

The panel has voted to deny the petition for rehearing of exhibitor appellees. Judge Canby rejects the suggestion for rehearing en banc and Judges Boochever and Ideman so recommend.

The full court has been advised of the suggestion for rehearing en banc and no active judge has requested a vote on whether to rehear the matter en banc. (Fed. R. App. P. 35.)

The petition for rehearing is denied and the suggestion for rehearing en banc is rejected.

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* Honorable James M. Ideman, United States District Judge for the Central District of California, sitting by designation.

Appendix C

Statutes, Rules and Constitutional Provisions

Section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1, states in pertinent part:

> "Every contract, combination . . . or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce . . . is declared to be illegal . . . "

Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 28(a) provides in pertinent part:

> "The brief of the appellant shall contain under appropriate headings and in the order here indicated:
>
> (2) A statement of the issues presented for review.

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

> "No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; . . .

Appendix D

Appeal No. 86-2553 (Distributor Defendants)

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

A. Whether, in this complex movie industry antitrust case, the trial court erred by granting summary judgment to the defendant film distributors as to their participation in the following Section 1 violations:

1. A scheme of market allocation known as the Phoenix "split" '

. . . .

Appeal No. 86-15046—87-1740 (Consolidated)

(Exhibitor-Defendants)

STATEMENT OF ISSUES

A. Assuming the truth of all relevant allegations, whether the trial court erred by granting judgment as a matter of law to the Exhibitor defendants involved in this appeal based solely on the summary judgment entered in favor of the Distributor defendants (the subject of plaintiffs' appeal in No. 86-2553).

1. In that regard, whether the trial court correctly applied "law of the case" to foreclose plaintiffs from pursuing their independent claims against the Exhibitor defendants without prior findings of fact or conclusions of law; and

2. Whether plaintiffs have sustained antitrust injury and are proper parties to pursue each of those claims.

88-733 (2)

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No. 88-773

In The

Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1988

UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE CIRCUIT, INC., and
AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.,
Petitioners,

v.

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC., and
DANIEL E. HARKINS D/B/A
TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,
Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

Edwin Tobolowsky, Esq.
N. Henry Simpson, Esq.
Counsel of Record
TOBOLOSKY, PRAGER & SCHLINGER
300 Crescent Court, Suite 950
Dallas, Texas 75201
(214) 871-3900

Brice I. Bishop
David N. Farren, Esq.
Counsel of Record
SHIMMEL, HILL, BISHOP & GRUENDER, P.C.
3700 North 24th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016
(602) 224-9500

Attorneys for Respondents Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc., and Daniel E. Harkins d/b/a Tower Plaza Cinema I and II

25 pp

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Petitioners seek review of a narrow issue determined by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in this motion picture antitrust case on appeal from summary judgments granted by the trial court. The Court of Appeals affirmed in part and reversed in part, remanding for trial Respondents' Section 1 claims of market splitting, bid rigging, and circuit-wide deals *Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. v. General Cinema Corp.*, 850 F.2d 477, 480 (9th Cir. 1988).

Harkins is an independent theatre owner in Phoenix, Arizona. His market splitting claim alleges an unlawful cartel formed by his competitors, two of whom are petitioners herein, to divide and allocate among themselves available first-run films released by the motion picture distributors, also named as defendants in the action. [1] Harkins was systematically denied a competitive opportunity to license the distributors' films outside the split. Specifically, petitioners challenge the Court of Appeals'

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[1] Pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 28.1 and 34.1(b), the following are parties to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals proceedings and judgment sought to be reviewed: (1) Respondent Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc., a closely-held Arizona corporation, wholly owned by Respondent Daniel E. Harkins, who also did business as Tower Plaza Cinema I and II; (2) Petitioners/Exhibitor Defendants United Artists Theatre Circuit, Inc., and American Multi-Cinema, Inc.; (3) Exhibitor Defendant The Harry Nace Company (not a petitioner); and (4) Distributor Defendants Paramount Pictures Corporation, Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, Universal Film Exchanges, Inc. (Universal City Studios), Warner Brothers Distributing Corporation, Columbia Pictures Industries, Inc., DeLaurentis Entertainment Group (formerly AVCO Embassy Pictures Corporation), and United Artists Corporation. In addition, the following named defendants were dismissed from the case prior to the summary judgment entered below and the appeal to the Ninth Circuit: (5) Exhibitor Defendants General Cinema Corporation, General Cinema of Arizona, Plitt Inter-Mountain Theatres, Inc., and Mann Theatres Corporation of California; and (6) Distributor Defendants Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, Inc., and Buena Vista Distributing Co.

conclusion that the split, "if proven, is illegal *per se*." 850 F.2d at 486. Apart from a rather insincere attempt to raise a due process argument, petitioners do not challenge any other aspect of the Court of Appeals' decision.

Petitioners generally misstate the record and mislead this Court with regard to both the facts presented to the Court of Appeals and the law applied by the Court in its analysis of those facts. Properly phrased, the questions presented by the petition for certiorari are as follows:

I. In the present posture of this case, upon reversal of summary judgment finding genuine issues of material fact in dispute, should this Court deny the petition as premature?

II. Even if the petition were not premature, did the Court of Appeals correctly analyze the Phoenix exhibitor split as a *per se* group boycott among Harkins' competitors, effectively denying him access to the supply of films he needed in order to compete?

III. Since the *per se* issue was briefed and argued in the trial court and on appeal, can petitioners, without any prior objection, now claim that the Court of Appeals' analysis violates their due process rights?

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No. 88-773

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TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,
Respondents.

On Petition for Writ of Certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit

RESPONDENTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION

Respondents Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc., and Daniel E. Harkins d/b/a Tower Plaza Cinema I and II (hereinafter "Harkins" or "Respondents") respectfully request that the Court deny the petition for writ of certiorari upon review of the judgment by the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, as amended, filed July 19, 1988.

OPINION BELOW

The Court of Appeals' opinion is reported as *Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. v. General Cinema Corp.*, 850 F.2d 477 (9th Cir. 1988); a copy is attached to the petition as Appendix A.

JURISDICTION

Respondents agree with petitioners' statement, invoking this Court's jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

COUNTERSTATEMENT OF THE CASE

Harkins, an independent motion picture exhibitor, operated five theatres in Phoenix, Arizona, during the 1970's. Harkins filed this action against nine national film distributors and seven national and regional exhibitor circuits alleging violations of Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2 (1982). The district court granted summary judgment as to all such claims, and Harkins appealed. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed in part, but reversed and remanded three of the Section 1 conspiracy claims: market-splitting, bid rigging, and circuit-wide deals. *Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. v. General Cinema Corp.*, 850 F.2d 477, 491-92 (9th Cir. 1988).

The petition for writ of certiorari before this Court does not question the propriety of the Court of Appeals' determination that genuine issues of material fact were raised by Harkins' evidence on these three surviving claims. The petition challenges only a single, narrowly defined issue addressed by the Court of Appeals: whether upon this record the split claim, "if proven, is illegal *per se*." 850 F.2d at 486.

A "split" among exhibitors, as that term is used in this case and in other reported decisions, is a horizontal agreement among exhibitors "that divide a normally competitive market by allocating pictures to particular members and prohibiting bidding for licensing rights to the films assigned." 850 F.2d at 480-81. In this case, "Phoenix exhibitors met regularly in the mid-1970's and divided rights to films on a picture-by-picture basis. Harkins was not a split member." *Id.* at 481.

When distributors of motion pictures participate in the split, a question which the Ninth Circuit remanded for

trial in this case, the excluded exhibitor is denied access to the supply of films he requires in order to compete. The Phoenix split enjoyed undeniable success at Harkins' expense. Among the facts presented to the Court of Appeals:

> (1) Films were licensed to the split-designated exhibitor 85% of the time; [2]
>
> (2) Harkins was awarded licenses to only 17 of the 435 films (4%) that were allocated by the split, although it operated 22% of the theatres in the market;
>
> (3) Films were licensed to split members in ninety instances when Harkins had submitted the only written bid;
>
> (4) On eighty-nine occasions, the split member's winning bid was undated or dated after offers were formally due.

850 F.2d at 484. These facts, coupled with other direct and circumstantial evidence, led the Ninth Circuit to reverse summary judgment based on the "alleged horizontal combination by the exhibitors and the vertical agreement between split members and individual distributors." *Id.* at 485.

The reasons urged in support of the petition before this Court are largely, if not entirely, based on an inaccurate and misleading characterization of the proceedings below and the record upon which the Court of Appeals found that the existence and operation of the Phoenix split, if proved, should be judged as a *per se* violation of the anti-

[2] "In addition to the 85% correlation between split designees and the actual film licensees, Harkins has presented uncontroverted evidence that exhibitors would sometimes 'trade' rights to assigned films. The distributors actually licensed films to split members 97% of the time. This figure includes six occasions in which both Harkins and an exhibitor defendant were licensed the same films." 850 F.2d at 485 n.3.

trust laws. We present this counterstatement of the case to the Court to correct any such false impressions:

1. At the outset, petitioners characterize the enormous success of the Phoenix split as the result of "independent decisions" by the film distributors to license their motion pictures through "an orderly allocation of negotiation rights among exhibitors rather than by competitive bidding." (Petition at 2).

In truth, the vast majority of films awarded to the designated split participants were (at least in theory) licensed pursuant to competitive bidding and not negotiation.[3] Moreover, this case in no way presumes independent business decisions on the part of the distributors in a non-competitive market. *See* 850 F.2d at 485 (noting the distributors' "consistent pattern of awarding films to designated exhibitors in the midst of an admittedly anticompetitive market"). The distributors' collusion and participation in the Phoenix split is an issue of fact remanded for trial. *Id.* at 486.

2. In the same vein, petitioners attempt to characterize their horizontal allocation of film rights as a "non-exclusive, non-coercive arrangement," the product of "a consensual method of distribution" among themselves and the distributor defendants. (Petition at 2). Here and elsewhere throughout the petition the Phoenix split is characterized as a "distributor-participation split," and the petitioners' legal arguments are based on this premise. (See, *e.g.*, Petition at 2, 4 & 6-8).

For the same reasons just stated, these are disputed issues, not facts. The Court of Appeals has in part reversed and remanded this case for a jury's determination of the distributors' participation in the split.

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[3] Upon reversing summary judgment on the related claim of bid rigging, the Court of Appeals found that the evidence presented "raises at least a reasonable inference that Harkins was victimized by tainted bidding procedures." 850 F.2d at 488.

3. Nowhere are petitioners' attempts to create their own record more blatant than their assertions that (a) Harkins operated five theatres in the Phoenix area, "but not all were first-run theatres," and (b) "Harkins had been invited to join the split but decided not to participate." (Petition at 3). The Court of Appeals properly rejected such defense arguments as disputed issues which, like other issues remanded for trial, are not established as a matter of law. *See* 850 F.2d at 481, 484 & n.2. A jury will assess the credibility of these so-called facts.

4. Finally, petitioners claim there was no record upon which the Court of Appeals could assess the anticompetitive effect of the Phoenix split and that *per se* liability was "not at issue on appeal." (Petition at 2). Petitioners, however, have never denied or controverted Harkins' evidence, and the distributor defendants themselves "have repeatedly acknowledged the existence of the Phoenix exhibitor split." 850 F.2d at 481.

The *per se* standard of liability was briefed and argued in both the trial court and before the Ninth Circuit on appeal. *See* 850 F.2d at 485-86. Petitioners' motions for rehearing and suggestion of rehearing *en banc*, questioning whether the issue was properly before the Court of Appeals, were denied by the Court's order dated August 4, 1988. (Petition Appendix B).

The subject of *per se* liability was hardly an "extraneous suggestion" addressed by the Court of Appeals without discussion. (See Petition at 4). As will be more fully developed in the legal argument which follows, the application of a *per se* standard to a horizontal cartel of exhibitors who, through the alleged cooperation and participation of the film distributors, eliminated Harkins as a competitor is nothing "new" or novel. No extensive analysis is required to determine that the split, on its face, constitutes a naked restraint of trade with no conceivable redeeming virtue.

REASONS FOR DENYING THE WRIT

I

GIVEN THE PRESENT POSTURE OF THIS CASE, REVIEW OF THE *PER SE* ISSUE BASED ON THE EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO DEFEAT SUMMARY JUDGMENT IS PREMATURE

Petitioners contend that the Court of Appeals *per se* analysis of the Phoenix split based on the evidence presented in the summary judgment proceedings was erroneous. (Petition at 5-9). That conclusion, however, assumes that Harkins will be able to establish the disputed issues of fact remanded for trial to a jury's satisfaction, including the contested facts pertaining to the distributor defendants' active participation in the split. The Court of Appeals merely found that, assuming such disputed fact issues are resolved in Harkins' favor, the split, "if proven, is illegal *per se*." 850 F.2d at 486. In other words, Harkins will still be put to his proof before the trier of fact.

For this reason alone, this Court's review of the *per se* issue is premature. The present state of the record is subject to final determination upon remand to the district court. Certiorari should not be granted except for "special and important reasons" of concern to all litigants, not merely to the litigants in a particular case. *See Rice v. Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery*, 349 U.S. 70, 73-74, 75 S.Ct. 614, 99 L.Ed. 897 (1955). Absent a compelling reason, this Court will not risk an "inconclusive and divisive disposition of a case when time may further illumine or completely outmode the issues in dispute." 349 U.S. at 77.

II

THE COURT OF APPEALS DID NOT CREATE A "NEW CATEGORY" OF *PER SE* LIABILITY IN CONFLICT WITH PRIOR DECISIONS OF THIS COURT OR WITH OTHER CIRCUIT COURTS

The Court of Appeals did not create a "new" *per se* rule. (Petition at 5-6). Exhibitor splits consistently have been viewed as *per se* violations of the law by virtually every court that has considered the issue. *United States v. Capitol Service, Inc.*, 756 F.2d 502, 506 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 945 (1985);[4] *United States v. Cooperative Theatres of Ohio*, 845 F.2d 1367, 1370-73 (6th Cir. 1988); *Wilder Enterprises, Inc. v. Allied Artists Pictures Corp.*, 632 F.2d 1135, 1140 (4th Cir. 1980); *General Cinema Corp. v. Buena Vista Distributing Co.*, 532 F. Supp. 1244, 1279 (C.D.Cal. 1982); *United States v. Cinemette Corp. of America*, 687 F.Supp. 976, 979 (W.D.Pa. 1988) 1987-1 Trade Cases (CCH) ¶ 67,637, p. 60,825 (W.D. Wash. 1987); *Seven Gables Corp. v. Sterling Recreation Organization Co.*; *see also Southway Theatres, Inc. v. Georgia Theatre Co.*, 672 F.2d 485, 492 & n.5 (5th Cir. 1982) (applying a boycott analysis, although the *per se* issue was not raised by the parties); *Universal Amusements Co. v. General Cinema Corp.*, 635 F.Supp. 1505, 1522-23 (S.D.Tex. 1985) (recognizing and applying a *per se* analysis, although plaintiff's evidence failed to support the theory); *Cinema-Tex Enterprises, Inc. v. Santikos Theatres, Inc.*, 414 F. Supp.

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[4] The Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in *United States v. Capitol Service* specifically rejected an attempt to construct a hypothetical "good split," an argument apparently advanced by petitioners in this case (Petition at 8). 756 F.2d at 505-06. The Sherman Act does not countenance supposed benefits to the split members which may result from eliminating competition *Id.* at 506 (citing *National Society of Professional Engineers v. United States*, 435 U.S. 679, 98 S.Ct. 1355, 55 L.Ed.2d 637 (1978)). Contrary to the position taken, a horizontal cartel among exhibitors, regardless of whether the harm is directed to the film distributors or to an excluded exhibitor, is a *per se* unlawful division of the market. (*Cf.* Petition at 6n. 8).

640, 643-44 (W.D.Tex. 1975), *modified*, 535 F.2d 932 (5th Cir. 1976) (reversed trial court's finding of *per se* liability as "beyond the necessities of the case"); *contra*, *Greenbrier Cinemas, Inc. v. Attorney General*, 511 F.Supp. 1046, 1060 (W.D.Va. 1981).[5]

Thus, it simply is not true, as the petitioners assert, that a majority of federal courts have refused to judge exhibitor splits as *per se* illegal. (Petition at 6).

The cases petitioners rely on in support of their argument do *not* stand for the proposition that exhibitor splits generally may be judged by a rule of reason standard. (Petition at 6 & n.7). In *Viking Theatre Corp. v. Paramount Film Distributing Corp.*, 320 F.2d 285 (3rd Cir. 1963), *aff'd by an equally divided Court*, 378 U.S. 123 (1964), the Third Circuit was careful to point out that the legality of splits in general was not at issue. The *Viking* Court narrowly ruled, based on the limited evidence

[5] The Virginia district court's opinion in the *Greenbrier* case is the *only* reported decision in which, based on the facts peculiar to that case alone, an exhibitor split has been evaluated under the rule of reason as opposed to a *per se* standard of liability. Subsequent federal court decisions, however, have severely criticized the opinion. The parties in *Greenbrier* had stipulated that no evidence regarding the purpose or effect of splits would be considered. 511 F.Supp. at 1059. The Virginia court said: "Trial was thus limited to the issue of what the split agreement was, how it operated, and whether the agreement did constitute a *per se* violation of the Act *regardless of any effect it might or might not have had on competition or price*." 511 F.Supp. at 1048 (emphasis added). The California district court in *General Cinema Corp. v. Buena Vista Distributing Co.* later observed: "Even though the fact that splits suppress competition seems quite obvious, it would indeed be difficult for a court to characterize a practice as *per se* illegal for the first time without considering its 'effect . . . on competition.'" 532 F.Supp. at 1266. Other courts have found this and similar reasons to either distinguish or ignore the Virginia court's limited ruling. *See, e.g., United States v. Capitol Service, Inc.*, 756 F.2d at 505; *United States v. Cinemette Corp. of America*, 687 F.Supp. at 981. The Court of Appeals in this case noted that the *Greenbrier* decision was contrary to this weight of authority, and, like other courts, rejected the case as reliable precedent. 850 F.2d at 486.

before it, that a mere failure to include all exhibitors in a split will not render it illegal "in the absence of evidence that it was so employed as to unreasonably restrict the competitive market, or had this result. There is no evidence in this case that the split system, standing alone, had this effect, or was so intended." 320 F.2d at 293. [6]

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in this case correctly dismissed such arguments, analyzing the issue as follows:

> Courts have not regarded all concerted refusals to deal as illegal *per se*, but "rather have applied the rule of reason where the economic impact of the challenged practice is not obvious." *Dimidowich v. Bell & Howell*, 803 F.2d 1473, 1480 (9th Cir. 1986); *see Charley's Taxi Radio Dispatch Corp. v. SIDA of Hawaii, Inc.*, 810 F.2d 869, 877 (9th Cir. 1987). *Per se* treatment is appropriate, however, "where joint efforts by firms disadvantage competitors by inducing suppliers or customers to deny relationships the competitors need in order to compete." *Dimidowich*, 803 F.2d at 1480. *See Northwest Wholesale Stationers v. Pacific Stationery & Printing Co.*, 472

[6] Unlike the facts presented to the Court of Appeals in this case, the *Viking* Court was not called upon to assess the obvious anticompetitive impact of a *successful* split. *Cf.* 320 F.2d at 294 ("There is ample evidence that on many occasions the distributors acted in a manner directly contrary to [the split's] terms."). In contrast, the Court below found that the Phoenix split achieved enormous success through specific allocations of the distributors' films to the designated split members. 850 F.2d at 484-85 & n.3. The few other cases cited by petitioners are equally inapplicable to the record in this case. *See Seago v. North Carolina Theatres, Inc.*, 42 F.R.D. 627, 638 (E.D.N.C.), *aff'd*, 388 F.2d 987 (4th Cir. 1967) (no ruling regarding *per se* liability; held only that insufficient evidence precluded finding of conspiracy to exclude plaintiff from the market); *Admiral Theatres Corp. v. Douglas Theatre Corp.*, 437 F.Supp. 1268, 1293 (D.Neb. 1977), *aff'd*, 585 F.2d 877 (8th Cir. 1978) (insufficient evidence of conspiracy or injury; Court of Appeals did *not* address the issue of *per se* liability); *Greenbrier Cinemas, Inc. v. Attorney General*, 511 F.Supp. 1046, 1060 (W.D.Va. 1981) (discussed in fn.5, *supra*).

> U.S. 284, 294, 105 S.Ct. 2613, 2619, 86 L.Ed.2d 202 (1985).
>
> We conclude that the split agreement alleged here falls within the latter category, and if proven, is illegal *per se*.

This analysis recognizes the Phoenix split for what it is — a naked, horizontal restraint of trade "so plainly anticompetitive that no elaborate study of the industry is needed to establish [its] illegality. ..." *See National Society of Professional Engineers v. United States*, 435 U.S. 679, 692, 98 S.Ct. 1355, 55 L.Ed.2d 637 (1978); *Northern Pacific R.R. Co. v. United States*, 356 U.S. 1, 5, 78 S.Ct. 514, 2 L.Ed.2d 545 (1958).

There is no conflict with this Court's prior decisions or among the Circuits here. The exhibitor split at issue in this case, based on the clear import of the evidence, is a traditional *per se* restraint:

> One of the classic examples of the *per se* violation of § 1 is an agreement between competitors at the same level of the market structure to allocate territories in order to minimize competition. ... This Court has reiterated time and time again that "[h]orizontal territorial limitations ... are naked restraints of trade with no purpose except stifling of competition."

United States v. Topco Associates, Inc., 405 U.S. 596, 608, 92 S.Ct. 1126, 31 L.Ed.2d 515 (1972). Regardless of the semantic characterization, a horizontal allocation of any element of the market is a *per se* violation of the Sherman Act. *See Northwest Wholesale Stationers v. Pacific Stationery & Printing Co.*, 472 U.S. at 294 (*per se* analysis appropriate "where joint efforts by firms disadvantage competitors by inducing suppliers or customers to deny relationships the competitors need in order to compete"); *e.g., United States v. General Motors Corp.*, 384 U.S. 127, 145, 86 S.Ct. 1321, 16 L.Ed.2d 415 (1966) ("Elimination, by collaborative action, of discounters from the market is a *per se* violation of the Act."); *Klor's, Inc. v. Broadway-Hale Stores*, 359 U.S. 207, 212, 79 S.Ct.

705, 3 L.Ed.2d 741 (1959) ("Group boycotts, or concerted refusals by traders to deal with other traders, have long been held to be in the forbidden category."); *Associated Press v. United States*, 326 U.S. 1, 15, 65 S.Ct. 1416, 89 L.Ed. 2013 (1945) ("The Sherman Act was specifically intended to prohibit independent businesses from becoming 'associates' in a common plan which is bound to reduce their competitors' opportunity to buy or sell the things in which the groups compete.").

The Phoenix split, formed by Harkins' competitors, is such a horizontal, naked restraint of trade; its purpose was to divide the market and, coupled with the distributors' cooperation and participation, to deny Harkins the trade relationships he needed in order to compete. Such a conspiracy, where firms at one level attack a competitor at the same level by concerted effort to deprive their competitor of trade with a common supplier, is sufficient to invoke even the most conservative view of the *per se* standard.

Every Circuit court which has addressed the issue, including the Court below, has found that, upon sufficient proof, a horizontal cartel of exhibitors when coupled with the cooperation and participation of distributors provides the excluded exhibitor with a cause of action. (See discussion at pp. 7-9, *supra*). The appropriate analysis applied by these courts is the same: the distinction here is that Harkins' evidence is sufficient to defeat summary judgment and, as the Court said, the Phoenix split as alleged

would be judged by a *per se* standard if proved. 850 F.2d at 486.[7]

Petitioners' assertion that the Phoenix split is "primarily a form of vertical restraint which neither restricts output nor restrains 'interbrand' competition" is absolute fantasy. The fact that distributors may have participated in the unlawful cartel does not magically transform the primarily horizontal agreement into a vertical restraint case. The antitrust laws provide for joint and several liability on the part of the distributors themselves who, if it is established they did actively participate in the split's allocations of films, have joined in the horizontal conspir-

[7] Petitioners are correct that courts have also found an excluded exhibitor lacks standing to challenge a split if one or more distributors do not cooperate or participate in the allocation of available pictures. (Petition at 3 n.4). As determined by the Court below, however, a genuine issue of material fact was presented by Harkins' evidence as to whether the distributors in this case did in fact participate in the Phoenix split, thus setting the framework upon which a jury may find all defendants liable as co-conspirators in a Section 1 horizontal conspiracy. Again, however, the fact of distributor participation here is not yet subject to such a final determination, and petitioners' request for review by this Court is premature for that reason.

acy among exhibitors.[8] A group boycott exists even if each distributor, without considering the others, agrees to the split. As stated by this Court in *Business Electronics*: "[A] restraint is horizontal not because it has horizontal effects, but because it is the product of a horizontal agreement." 99 L.Ed.2d at 821 n.4 (citing R. Bork, *The Antitrust Paradox* 288 (1978)). This is *not* a "hybrid" case in which a supplier acts in a dual capacity as both wholesale and retailer of its own products. (*Cf.* Petition at 9 & n.12).

The rule of *per se* liability governing group boycotts which in purpose and effect disadvantage the group's competitors is a well established and long standing staple of antitrust jurisprudence. The Court of Appeals did not blindly apply that principle in this case, but rather merely acknowledged the obvious. As the Court found, if proved, the Phoenix split fits squarely within the traditional framework of a *per se* group boycott or concerted refusal to deal.

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[8] This Court's most recent pronouncement on the subject of purely vertical restraints in a dealer temination case reaffirmed the application of these principles. In *Business Electronics Corp. v. Sharp Electronics Corp.*, _____ U.S. _____, 108 S.Ct. 1515, 99 L.Ed.2d 808 (1988), the Court held that such purely vertical restraints, unrelated to a price agreement, should be judged under a rule of reason given the presumed procompetitive benefits which may arise in that context. In so ruling, however, the Court distinguished its prior cases involving horizontal combinations among competitors at the same market level. Cited and approved were the Court's decisions in *United States v. General Motors Corp.*, 384 U.S. 127, 86 S.Ct. 1321, 16 L.Ed.2d 415 (1966) (horizontal combination among dealers), and *Klor's, Inc. v. Broadway-Hale Stores*, 359 U.S. 207, 79 S.Ct. 705, 3 L.Ed.2d 741 (1959) (horizontal combination at the manufacturer and wholesaler levels), among others. The rationale of each of these cases supports the Court of Appeals' decision below when applied to the horizontal cartel of Harkins' "retail" competitors who, arguably in concert with the "supplier" distributors, achieved the ultimate anticompetitive result — control of the free market forces which would otherwise allow Harkins to effectively compete.

III

AFTER THOROUGH BRIEFING AND ARGUMENTS TO BOTH THE DISTRICT COURT AND THE COURT OF APPEALS, PETITIONERS WERE NOT UNFAIRLY SURPRISED BY THE COURT'S RULING AND, AS SUCH, WERE NOT DEPRIVED OF DUE PROCESS OF LAW

The entire thrust of petitioners' alternative argument, claiming deprivation of their due process rights, is the inaccurate and misleading suggestion that the issue of *per se* liability was not properly raised in the Court below. (Petition at 9). To the contrary, the issue was extensively briefed by the parties in both the trial court and the

Court of Appeals with regard to Harkins' ability as a matter of law to state a Sherman Act Claim. [9]

Despite having briefed and argued the point throughout the proceedings below, petitioners nevertheless claim to have been surprised by the Ninth Circuit's decision that the Phoenix split, if proven, is illegal *per se*. The same nonsense was raised by petitioners' motion for rehearing and suggestion of rehearing *en banc* after the Court of Appeals' issued its original opinion on April 6, 1988. The Court, recognizing the lack of any substance to their claim of unfair surprise, denied the motion and suggestion on August 4, 1988. (Petition Appendix B). They now attempt to mislead this Court.

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[9] In the district court, see Distributors' Memorandum in Support of Motions for Summary Judgment (CR 165) at 24-28 ("Plaintiff's split claims are inconsistent with established rules of law on legal injury"); Plaintiffs' Amended Response to the Motions (CR 223) at 14-15 ("The boycott of non-split participants in Phoenix is a *per se* violation"); Distributors' Reply Brief (CR 238) at 20 (arguing that a split is a *per se* restraint of trade); Exhibitor's Motion for Summary Judgment (CR 262) at 3-5 (arguing lack of competitive injury to the plaintiff); Plaintiff's Response to exhibitors' motion (CR 295) at 2-3 ("Splits as horizontal market allocations are a *per se* violation of the antitrust laws"); and Exhibitors' Reply Memorandum (CR 301) at 7-9 (arguing against the split's anticompetitive effects).

In the Court of Appeals, *see* Appellant's Opening Brief in No. 86-2553 at 26-30 ("The anticompetitive effects of the Phoenix split"); Distributors' Response Brief at 19-20 & 26-27 (arguing that splits are *per se* illegal, but that Harkins suffered no injury); Appellants' Reply Brief at 17-18 & n.13 (counterargument of same); Appellants' Opening Brief in Nos. 86-15046/87-1740 (consolidated) at 18-20 ("Exhibitor splits are a *per se* antitrust violation"); Exhibitors' Response Brief at 6-10 (arguing against *per se* standard and, in the alternative, arguing that plaintiffs suffered no injury); Appellants' Reply Brief at 3-5 ("The Exhibitors' split and its impact on Harkins' ability to compete in the Phoenix market is the classic example of a *per se* Sherman Act violation"). The appeals from summary judgments granted to the exhibitor defendants were consolidated with the appeal from the distributors' judgments.

Petitioners rely on Rule 28(a)(2), Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, which requires a concise statement of the issues presented for appellate review. (Petition at 10-11). Defendants' summary judgment motions attacked nearly every aspect of Harkins' case. The issues appealed, as petitioners acknowledge, was whether judgment had been properly granted as a matter of law. Whether the split may be considered a *per se* violation of Section 1 was relevant to determine the sufficiency of Harkins' case and is well within the scope of the issues as framed.

Briefs are read liberally to ascertain the issues raised on appeal. *See Federal Savings and Loan Ins. Corp. v. Haralson*, 813 F.2d 370, 373 n.3 (11th Cir. 1987); *Kincade v. General Tire & Rubber Co.*, 635 F.2d 501, 504 (5th Cir. 1981); *see also* Supreme Court Rule 15(a) ("The statement of a question presented will be deemed to comprise every subsidiary question fairly included therein."). All that is required is fair notice of the issues so as not to unduly hamper another party's ability to respond. *Federal Savings and Loan Ins. Corp. v. Haralson*, 813 F.2d at 374 n.3; *see also Ellingson v. Burlington Northern, Inc.*, 653 F.2d 1327, 1332 (9th Cir. 1981) (appellate court may consider an issue raised late in the proceedings "when the appellee has not been misled and the issue has been fully explored"); *Harris v. Atchison, T.& S.F.Ry. Co.*, 538 F.2d

682, 684 & n.1 (5th Cir. 1976) (to the same effect where issue first raised by appellee in its response brief). [10]

Petitioners have been deprived of no procedural right of due process, and the Court below did not commit any such error of constitutional proportion. This case does not present "special and important reasons" for granting certiorari beyond the petitioners' mere academic rumblings. *See Rice v. Sioux City Memorial Park Cemetery*, 349 U.S. 70, 74, 75 S.Ct. 614, 99 L.Ed. 897 (1955). Certiorari should be denied as a matter of course.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Respondents respectfully submit that the petition for writ of certiorari requested of this Court be denied in all respects. The Court of Appeals' application of a *per se* standard to the Phoenix split, based on the facts presented and the reasonable inferences to be drawn from those facts, is a traditional application of this Court's precedent condemning horizontal conspiracies to divide the market and exclude competition. There is no conflict with this Court's earlier decisions and there is no conflict among the Circuits as would justify granting review of the Ninth Circuit's opinion prior to a final determination of the facts at trial.

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[10] The cases petitioners rely on are far from applicable. In *United States v. White*, 454 F.2d 435 (7th Cir. 1971), *cert. denied*, 406 U.S. 962 (1972) (Petition at 10-11), the issue was neither raised nor decided in the original appeal and had never been briefed, but was argued orally for the first time at a rehearing *en banc*. The Seventh Circuit exercised its discretion to deem the issue waived at that point. 454 F.2d at 439. Similarly, in *Cannon v. Teamsters-Chauffeurs Union*, 657 F.2d 173 (7th Cir. 1981) (Petition at 11), the issue was not raised or argued in the appellate briefs, but was presented for the first time at oral argument before the Court of Appeals. Here, too, the Seventh Circuit exercised its discretion to thus deem the issue waived. 657 F.2d at 177078. *See also McGee v. Estelle*, 772 F.2d 1206, 1213 (5th Cir. 1984) (issue not properly raised in district court and not argued in briefs on appeal); *Alabama Power Co. v. Gorsuch*, 672 F.2d 1, 7 (D.C.Cir. 1982) (same re issue not advanced or argued on appeal).

Petitioners have attempted to mislead the Court in a variety of ways, not the least of which is their claim that the Court of Appeals' ruling in this matter upon argument submitted by all parties to the appeal deprived them of due process of law. Certiorari should be denied.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 30th day of November, 1988.

Edwin Tobolowsky, Esq.
N. Henry Simpson, Esq.
TOBOLOWSKY, PRAGER & SCHLINGER
300 Crescent Court, Suite 950
Dallas, Texas 75201

-and-

SHIMMEL, HILL, BISHOP & GRUENDER, P.C.

By: _____
Brice I. Bishop
David N. Farren
3700 North 24th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

Attorneys for Respondents
Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc., and Daniel E. Harkins d/b/a Tower Plaza Cinema I and II

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No. 88-733

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1988

UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE CIRCUIT, INC. AND AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.,

Petitioners,

v.

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND DANIEL E. HARKINS d/b/a TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,

Respondents.

On Writ of Certiorari
to the United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit

MOTION OF CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTORS FOR LEAVE TO FILE, AND BRIEF AMICUS CURIAE

LEWIS AND ROCA

John P. Frank
100 W. Washington Street, Ste. 2400
Phoenix, Arizona 85003
(602) 262-5311

Counsel of Record for Certain
Distributor Defendants-Appellees

No. 88-733

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UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE CIRCUIT, INC. AND AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.,

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HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND DANIEL E. HARKINS d/b/a TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,

Respondents.

This case arises from a Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals opinion in *Harkins Amusement Enterprises, Inc. v. General Cinema Corp.*, 850 F.2d 477 (9th Cir. 1988), an action brought by a motion picture exhibitor against two groups of defendants. The first is a group of exhibitors, and second a group of motion picture distributors. Certain motion picture exhibitors have filed a petition for certiorari in this Court. The distributors have not done so. The specific distributors involved are Columbia Pictures Industries, De Laurentiis Entertainment Group (formerly Avco Embassy), Paramount Pictures Corp., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp., Universal City Studios, Warner Bros. Distributing Corp. and United Artists Corp.

The decision of the district court was affirmed in part and reversed in part by the court of appeals, and the matter was remanded for further proceedings. Certain statements made in the petition for certiorari by the exhibitors the distributors believe are both inaccurate as a matter of the record and prejudi-

cial to their interests. Without taking any position on the merits of the petition for certiorari, the distributors ask leave to file this brief amicus so that if certiorari is granted and the matter is further considered here, the Court will not be misled in the particulars specified in the attached brief amicus statement.

The distributors have asked leave of the exhibitor defendants and the exhibitor plaintiff for consent to file this brief. Neither has consented. We, therefore, as parties to the underlying action, ask leave pursuant to Rule 36 to file this statement to fend off what we regard as severe prejudice.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this _____ day of November, 1988.

LEWIS AND ROCA

By _____
John P. Frank

Counsel of Record for Certain
Distributor Defendants-Appellees

No. 88-733

In The
Supreme Court of the United States

October Term, 1988

UNITED ARTISTS THEATRE CIRCUIT, INC. AND AMERICAN MULTI-CINEMA, INC.,

Petitioners,

v.

HARKINS AMUSEMENT ENTERPRISES, INC. AND DANIEL E. HARKINS d/b/a TOWER PLAZA CINEMA I AND II,

Respondents.

On Writ of Certiorari to
the United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit

BRIEF AMICUS CURIAE OF CERTAIN MOTION PICTURE DISTRIBUTORS

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John P. Frank
100 West Washington Street
Suite 2400
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

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Distributor Defendants-Appellees

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The distributors identified in the motion above object to certain statements made by the petitioning exhibitors. The statements relate to an economic phenomenon known as "the split" in the motion picture industry, a practice of agreement among certain exhibitors that only one will submit a bid to the distributors on a given film. This practice by exhibitors is highly inimical to the interests of distributors who have litigated against it in other cases. In the instant case, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals expressly found that while there was a split in the Phoenix, Arizona market among the exhibitors, there was no horizontal agreement among the distributors to cooperate with the split. The exact language of the court from which the petition is taken is:

> We emphasize that our reversal on this claim is limited to the alleged horizontal combination by the exhibitors and the vertical agreement between split members and *in-*

> *dividual* distributors. No evidence of a conspiracy *between* any distributors was presented, and Harkins may not pursue this theory on remand.

850 F.2d at 485 (emphasis the Court's).

In short, the court from which the petition is taken expressly found that the only claim exhibitor plaintiff could make so far as the distributors were concerned was the possibility of individual conspiracies between particular distributors and particular exhibitors and there was no holding that in truth even such vertical conspiracies existed; the holding was solely one of remand because factual issues had been raised which were not appropriately disposed of on summary judgment.

> 1. The first question presented by the exhibitors here is:
> Whether motion picture splits open to all exhibitors in a market and operating with the knowledge and participation of motion picture distributors should be condemned illegal *per se*. . . .

This question presented assumes that the splits were operating with the "participation of motion picture distributors." The court below did not so hold and the assertion is contrary to fact.

2. The petition at p. 2 asserts, "This petition focuses upon the independent decisions of certain motion picture distributors to license their movies through an orderly allocation of negotiation rights among exhibitors rather than by competitive bidding." The decision of the court below did not so hold and the assertion is contrary to fact.

3. The petition, p. 7, asserts that "The record reveals only that certain distributors preferred to license their films through the split's allocation of negotiation rights rather than by competitive bidding. . . ." The court below did not so hold and the assertion is contrary to fact.

CONCLUSION

This Court should reach its conclusion as to this petition for certiorari unencumbered by any belief that distributors have chosen, encouraged, or participated in splits. As has often been held, the distributors are the victims of splits, not their origina-

tors. A leading case on splits and the relation of distributors to them is *United States v. Capitol Service, Inc.*, 568 F. Supp. 134 (E.D. Wis. 1983), *aff'd*, 756 F.2d 502 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 945 (1985). As the district court noted in that case, 568 F. Supp. at 144 n.7, "[T]he defendants conceded that the distributors were opposed to the split."

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this _____ day of November, 1988.

LEWIS AND ROCA

By _____
John P. Frank
Counsel of Record for Certain
Distributor Defendants-Appellees

THREE COPIES of the foregoing Motion for Leave, and Brief Amicus Curiae were mailed this _____ day of November, 1988, to:

Edwin Tobolowsky, Esq.
N. Henry Simpson, Esq.
TOBOLOWSKY, PRAGER & SCHLINGER
300 Crescent Court, Suite 950
Dallas, Texas 75201
Attorneys for Respondents

David N. Farren, Esq.
SHIMMEL, HILL, BISHOP &
GRUENDER, P.C.
3700 North 24th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85016
Attorneys for Respondents

Robert C. Hackett, Esq.
David W. Dow, Esq.
MOHR, HACKETT, PEDERSON,
BLAKLEY, RANDOLPH & HAGA, P.C.
3807 North Seventh Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85014-5005
Attorneys for American Multi-Cinema, Inc.

Donald Daughton, Esq.
BRYAN, CAVE, McPHEETERS & McROBERTS
3636 North Central Avenue, Suite 1150
Phoenix, Arizona 85012
Attorneys for United Artists
Communications, Inc.

Harry B. Swerdlow, Esq.
James L. Seal, Esq.
ROSENFELD, MEYER & SUSMAN
9601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 444
Beverly Hills, California 90210
Attorneys for The Harry Nace Company

Joel Linzner, Esq.
KHOURIE, CREW & JAEGER
One Market Plaza
Spear Street Tower, 40th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
Attorneys for United Artists
Communications, Inc.

Gary L. Birnbaum, Esq.
Andrew Pringle, Esq.
MARISCAL, WEEKS, MCINTYRE
& FRIEDLANDER, P.A.
201 West Coolidge Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85013
Attorneys for Buena Vista

All parties required to be served
have been served.

John P. Frank, Counsel of Record